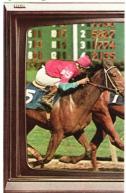


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#### A LETTER FROM THE PUBLISHER

VEN before he went into seclusion, Howard Hughes posed unusual challenges for newsmen. In 1944, for instance, he consented, through an intermediary, to a telephone interview with Robert Elson, then in our Washington bureau. Hughes insisted that when he called, Elson was to identify himself by saying: "Hello, Mr. Howard Hughes. How was the weather?" Trouble was, Elson forgot the code question. This necessitated a new round of calls before Hughes was convinced that Elson was not an impostor. In 1948, when we did a cover story on Hughes, he did utter one prophetic statement about his future: "I'll make news for you."

No one knows the Hughes beat better than TIME's Frank Mc-



JULY 1948 COVER

Culloch, whose clandestine meeting with Hughes in 1958 was the last face-to-face encounter the billionaire is known to have had with a journalist. Last month McCulloch received a phone call from a man who said he was Hughes. The message, conveyed off the record, was an attack on the validity of the Clifford Irving book about America's most diligent practicing mystery man. McCulloch was unable to report for this week's cover story on Hughes; he was detached from his duties as New York bureau chief to help with LIFE's upcoming serialization of the Irving book. Eight other correspondents took up the task. Donn

Downing tracked down friends from Hughes' Hollywood days as well as business associates. In Washington, Jerry Hannifin assayed Hughes' contributions to the aeronautical world, while Jess Cook interviewed Irving. Meanwhile, Roger Williams, John Tompkins and James Willwerth were also sifting Manhattan sources. Don Neff journeyed to Las Vegas and Carson City to interview state officials and former Hughes subordinates. Peter Range's assignment was Hughes' current lair on Paradise Island, where he found a James Bond atmosphere: "You can be sipping a gin fizz, chatting with London on the bar phone, going over the local paper and still keep an eye on Hughes' windows. The poolside steel band is throbbing. Your glance drifts upward and you zoom in on those convex ninth-floor balconies.

The Cover: A Hughes album, showing him as a child in Houston (top left); dancing with Ginger Rogers in 1936 (top right); at a 1939 airfield press conference (upper center); arriving at Glendale, Calif., airport in 1939 (left); in one of his own racing planes in 1935 (center right); appearing at 1947 Senate committee hearing (bottom left); as he might look now (bottom center). Photographs by A.P. and U.P.I., drawing for TIME by Dan Lawler.

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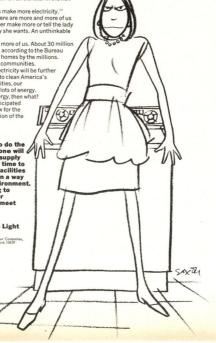
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#### LETTERS

#### Man of the Year (Contd.)

Sir / Two of the greatest strengths of the U.S. are its resiliency—its ability to face its errors and to recover from them —and its decisiveness, most apparent when it has decided upon its goals.

Richard Nixon, more than any other American in recent history, has championed these traits. He not only deserves TIME's Man of the Year [Jan. 3] citation, but also a second term as the President of the U.S.

ROBERT A. WALI Berkeley, Calif.

Sir / How frightening it is to have a mummy in the White House. The symbolism of your cover picture cries out for interpretation. Not a life-and-blood Nixon but a memorial of the most perishable claim to fame as well as notoriety—the daily headlines.

Congratulations for this surrealistic revelation of a poignant truth.
(MRS.) CHRISTA TALBOT

(MRS.) CHRISTA TALBOT Moravia, N.Y.

Sir / I resent your scurrilous portrayal of the President of the United States on the cover. You have given aid and comfort to the enemy. You have taken a cheap shot at a great man.

LEROY LUTES JR. Colonel, U.S.A. (ret.) Alexandria, Va.

Sir / Yes, President Nixon has done a lot in 1971.—definitely more than he did in 1970. But he has only gone from being a very bad President to being a bad President. It would be more appropriate to make him Most Improved Man of the Year, If he continues to improve at his current rate, he might be an excellent President in 20 or 30 years. CHARLES BRYAN COX.

Rock Port, Mo.

Sir / Your selection is a bad joke in poor taste. Since when were his "shocks" and "surprises" anything but betrayals of our few friends? Under whose leadership was our country worse off?

(MRS.) ELMA ROSENBERG Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Sir / Stop the world! I want to get off

—Nixon is Man of the Year.

ARTHUR S. DROOKER

New York City

#### Missing Image

Sir / I sadly noted that Women's Lib didn't make your "Images 71" [Jan 3], Instead, the usual sexist stereotypes appear: woman as bride, wife and helper; woman as victim (Ireland); woman as prostitute and temptress (Mary Magdalene in Jesus Christ Superstar); and finally, woman as sex object and clothes horse, cavorting in hot pants. Would Indira Gandhi have made

Would Indira Gandhi have made "Images" if no war had occurred between India and Pakistan?

PAT K. LYNCH New York City

#### Vengeance and the Camera

Sir / Vivid pictures like those accompanying your article "Vengeance in Victory" [Jan. 3] may win awards for pho-

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TIME, JANUARY 24, 1972



tographers, but in me they evoke only shame. It pains me to witness, albeit vicariously, the degradation of man. Obviously the Bengalis are totally consumed by vengeance and the sick need to retaliate in kind, but I cannot understand how Western newsmen can hold their cameras so still while other men are being brutally murdered.

I also cannot understand how newsmagazines justify reprinting these obscene horrors.

(MRS.) ELIZABETH F. SHAPIRO Chicago

Sir / The Mukti Bahini get much applause for the nine months they resisted the barbarian rule of the Pakistan army, but the ecstatic joy of the guerrillas at the liberation of their country soon turned to a savage spirit of vengeance.

The guerrillas may feel justified, and they are, in wanting revenge for the reign of terror. But to inflict that revenge makes them no better than the Pakistanis they hated so much.

DAVID SNIDER Fairbanks, Alaska

Sir / I wonder whether your brutal pictures will wake us up to the ugliness in the world or will merely condition us to accept it here at home. THOMAS C. HARNEY Los Angeles

Daring to Meddle

Sir / I think your new typographic format [Jan. 3] is wonderful. It's one small step for TIME and one giant step for your readers.

For a month or so you'll get complaints because you dared to meddle

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· "Changing Distribution Patterns for Tape James Levy, Mgr., Time Life Audio

. "Using Tape to Promote Products and Services" James Truelsen, Dir., Ind. Sales, Bell & Howell

· "How to Avoid Problems by Using Reliable Blank Cassettes" (N.Y.) Jack Bondus, Sales Mgr., 3M Co., Indust. & Educ. Mkts. (Chic.) Eugene Barker, Dir. Quality Control, Audio Magnetics

James Loser, Dir. Adv. & Sales Prom., Memorex Corp. · "Mass Marketing of Spoken Word Tapes to the Consumer"

Richard Stover, Gen. Mgr., Superscope Recorded Tapes · "A New Approach to Religious Communication"

(N.Y., Herbert Lowe, Dir. Film Oper, National Council L.A.) of Churches, Film & Broadcast Commission (Chic.) Norman Steffenson, Producer, Comm. on Educ.; Church Federation of Greater Chicago

. "Learning from the Experience of the Medical Field" Charles S. Lauer, Gen. Sales Mgr., Medical Comm., Amer, Med. Association

. "The Important Contribution of the Professional Tape Duplicator' (N.Y.) Harold Lustig, Pres., Nat. Recording Studios

(Chic.) Frank Day, Pres., Amer. Sound Corp. (L.A.) Dann Hussey, Oper. Mgr., GRT Corp. . "Student Learning Improvement in Schools and Colleges"

(N.Y., Dr. Howard Hitchins, Jr., Exec. Dir., Assoc. for Chic.) Educ. Comm. & Tech., Wash., D.C.

Dr. Robert Gerletti, Dir. Educ. Media, L.A. County "Avoiding Legal Pitfalls in Producing or Acquiring Tape"

M. Warren Troob, Legal Counsel, ITA

. "Expansion Opportunities for the Publishing Industry"

(N.Y.) Dave Mayer, V.P. Cassette Dev. Corp. (Chic.) Paul Saxton, Dir. Mktg. & Prods. Dev., Bell & Howell Wes Doak, Audio/Visual Dept., L.A. City Library

· "The Effective Utilization of Tape in Training" Sheldon Fisher, Educ. Program Specialist Div., Manpower Dev. & Training, HEW, Wash., D.C.

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· "How Quality Playback Equipment Can Help Your Program" Jeffrey Berkowitz, Asst. Gen. Mgr., Nat. Sales Mgr.,

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Herbert Moss, Pres., Telegeneral Studios, Inc. · "How Training & Other Spoken Word Tapes Can Be Made Entertaining As Well As Informative"

Jack Woodman, Creative Mktg. Mgr., Ampex Corp., Music Div. · "Technological Advances in Tape Equipment" (N.Y.) Gerald Orbach, Natl. Mdse. Mgr., JVC America, Inc.

(Chic.) Robert Herr, Gen. Mgr., Mincom Div., 3M Co.
(L.A.) Milton Philipson, Exec. V.P. Mktg., Akai America · "4 Channel - A Major Revolution in Sound

(N.Y.) Enoch Light, Pres., Project 3/The Total Sound, Inc. (Chic.) Dick Schory, Pres., Ovations, Inc. (L.A.) Brad Miller, Pres., Mobile Fidelity Prod., Inc.

. "Expanding Opportunities for Increased Sale of Equipment" C. J. "Red" Gentry, Dir. Sales & Mktg., Motorola Auto. Prods. . "The Utilization of Video in Business, Education and Training"

Jack Harris, Gen. Mgr., Motorola Systems, Inc. . "Taking Advantage of New Improvements in Tape (N.Y.) John Jackson, Mgr., Market Services, BASF Systems (Chic.) Arthur Anderson, Mgr. Audio & Video Tape Prod.,

Wabash Tape Corp (L.A.) Warren K. Simmons, Prod. Mgr. Audio Prod., Ampex Corp., Mag. Tape Div.

"Economical Advantages of the Video Cassette"
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with an institution, but functional changes soon pay for themselves in optometrists' bills.

TIMOTHY D. BUNN

Sir / Your wider margins will now enable me to read TIME in the bathtub without getting the type wet and smeared. DOUG PALMER

Minneapolis

Sir / Your new layout has about as much style and taste as a cookbook. JIM SWANSON Chicago

#### Jobs for Vets

Sir / I was disturbed by the article "JOBS — The Plight of Viet Nam Ern Vets" [Dec. 27]. I acknowledge the great proben of recruiting these young men and bringing them back to meaningful places in our economy and society, but your of the few programs that is doing something positive about the situation. It condemns the program to failure before it has had a chance to succeed.

rent fiscal year.

The veterans program is now moving into full-scale operation. It is producing results at a level that assures its success in attaining its goals.

JOHN D. HARPER Chairman of the Board Aluminum Company of America Pittsburgh

#### Return to Rotten Teeth

Sir / The small item, "The Age of Reason" [Jan. 3], noting the growing phenomenon of the anti- or at least ascientific ambience in society, including intelligent society, alarms me.

If problems of overpopulation, was, familie, racision or crime are to be solved, familie, racision or crime are to be solved, who equander their invalidation of the top the control of the control of the as a class to depend upon the technol opisis and radionalists. I fear that if the goists and radionalists, I fear that if the evolve toward exquisite dependency uson a dangerously small percentage of our members who remain in the rationalist of the control of the control of the that within a generation we would return to 30-veer life evectoralists, covied tech and digging in the dirt with sicks

NORMAN POS Imperial Beach, Calif.

Sir / I doubt that Carl Jung ever studied astrophysics; however, he did study astrology. Are we to call him "anti-science" or "anti-intellectual"?

Dr. Bromley's remarks on the growth of "anti-science or anti-intellectual activity" reflect the attitude that all that is not science is not fit subject matter for study. It is in part this unimaginative

attitude that reflects the poverty of the present scientific endeavor and turns seekers of truth away from science.

LAWRENCE LECHNER
Rochester

#### Discordant Note

Sir / Let this 20-year member of "Jimmy's own" Local 299 in Detroit check in with a discordant note amid the jubilation over news of Hoffa's release Jan.

halion over news of Hoffat in the Julian halion over news of Hoffat elease Isan. 31 by your Man of the Year. 31 by your Man of the Year. 1 had not have been a state of the President's humanitarian instances noviwilstanding, his action here with the total politician. Its immediate effect the total politician. Its immediate effect is negation of a formidable body of congressional testimony and the dedicated of gressional testimony and the dedicated of a growing study of the properties of the pro

To say that James R. Hoffa remains "tremendously popular" with rank-and-file Teamsters may or may not be true, but it overlooks many of us who long ago rejected—and have actively opposed—his autocratic brand of unionism.

JAMES P. LEAVITT Detroit

#### Sign Language

Sir / It is really fantastic that "after more than six years of psychological and engineering research, the U.S. Department of Transportation is unveiling a whole new set" of pictorial traffic signs Jan. 3] that have been in use in Europe for years. Why did Americans need six years of no doubt expensive research to copy European traffic signs?

(MISS) H.J. HARTONG Rotterdam, The Netherlands

Sir / The basic shares of the road signs date back to the Middle Ages. The gypsies used to mark a charcoal sign on the first available white wall of a village on the road. A triangle, the angle downward, stood for a hand with the downward, stood for a hand with the meant, "Danger, be careful, no hospitality"; the triangle with the angle upward, stood for a hand with the index fineer aiming toward the sky and meant, "To ahead, good place on this road"; a for the careful of the campfire, a place to resir." the circle of the campfire, a place to resir.

ÉMILE MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ Neuilly-sur-Seine, France

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A Farewell to Arms.

TENDER IS THE NIGHT THIS SIDE OF PARADISE. THE GREAT GATSBY, THE LAST TYCOON



#### THE NATION

AMERICAN NOTES

#### The Lady Ump

Last week the New York State
Out of Appeals batted 1.000 for
Women's Lib by affirming the right of
Mrs. Bernice Gera, a Queens housewife, to employment as a professional
baseball umpire. Two years ago Mrs.
Gera won a contract to serve as an umpire in the Class A New York-Pennsyl-



MRS. BERNICE GERA IN UNIFORM The game is not over.

vania League. But before she could harness up to call her first game, her contract was declared "disapproved and invalid" by Phillip Piton, president of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues.

At that point, Mrs. Gera complained: "I guess I just can't get to first base. It's a strikeout, but I will come up to the plate again. The game is definitely not over yet." Now Mrs. Gera is having her inning. She does not know if her contract is still valid, but vows, "I'll be behind the plate somewhere."

#### Whistling Dixie

Do songs of regional chauvinism and banners of ethnic pride exacerbate racial tension? That is a touchy question these days, what with black students hoisting a black-liberation flag in Newark classrooms and a black state legislator walking out of a banquet in Richmond when the band struck up Carry Me Back to Old Virginia.

For years, Dixie has been a song that bothered the sensibilities of Southern blacks because it has come to seem almost the anthem of the Confederacy. Last week, however, the U.S. Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals decided that there is nothing racist about Dixie.

The court upheld a five-day suspension of 29 black students at the Jonesboro, Ark., high school. In 1968, the students walked out of a pep rally in protest when the school band played Dixie. Although they were eventually reinstated, several parents fought for the principle in court. A three-judge federal panel concluded that Dixie was merely "a typical American song with a gay and catchy tune" and not a "badge of slavery." The court's answer would have won the approval of Abraham Lincoln. On the day after Appomattox, he instructed the military bands outside the White House to strike up Dixie. Said the President: "I have always thought Dixie was one of the best tunes I have ever heard."

#### What Price G?

Pornographic movies, those shadowy 16-mm. Oferings with titles like Lust Cave and Schoolgirls for Sale, have moved out of downtown into your friendly neighborhood theater. One neighborhood that did not take kindly to the progress of prurience was Chicago's Northwest Side. Indeed, the Rockbegan showing steamies that local matrons picketed in protest last summer.

Owner Arthur Ehrlich, after complaining strenously that he could not make a living on wholesome entertainment, finally capitulated to the determent, finally capitulated to the deterwould support family fifns. Ehrlich agreed to a trial period beginning Dec. 1, in which he would show only G-rate demovies. He leased the popular picture Planet of the Apor, as well as other ture Planet of the Apor, as well as other adult-admission price from \$3\$ to \$1.25. Then he waited for the deluge of upright parents and gladsome children.

It never came, On one weekend Ehrlich took in less than \$300, hardly enough to pay his utilities bill. He quickly returned to porn and higher prices; the voyeurs poured back in. The problem will surely crop up elewhere, though, Perhaps the answer is movies that would appeal to both elements —say, Lassie Goes to Tijuana or Gide's Night om an Aircraft Carrier.



PRICE DRAFTING STATE OF UNION ADDRESS

THE CONGRESS

## Opening of the

THE Democratic Congress will give the Republican President a standing ovation when he arrives to deliver his State of the Union address this week. Richard Nixon will wave, smile broad-ty, radiate frenedliness, probably even by the common good, the control of the c

As the 92nd Congress returns for the second session, its Democratic leaders face a delicate task. They share a visceral determination, strengthened by the personal presidential ambitions of half a dozen Senators, to knock Nixon out of office. Even such usually cooperative politicians as Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, House Speaker Carl Albert and House Ways and Means Chairman Wilbur Mills resent what they consider Nixon's highhandedness with Congress. They want to do him in. But they dare not appear merely as obstructionist, and must give their party a positive congressional record on which to run. They know only too well that Nixon, like Truman, is the kind of gut fighter who would relish giving them hell.

Hit on the Head, Nixon's own legislative problem is just as difficult. His overblown "new American revolution" in domestic affairs is stalled, partly because of the recession, partly because he is preoccupied by global politics, and partly because he has failed to generate enough popular enthusiasm for his programs to overcome



PRESIDENT NIXON WITH SCHOOLCHILDREN AND CHINESE TEXTBOOKS\*

# Showdown Session

Democratic opposition. Except for his belated moves to control the economy, his performance in addressing the problems at home has been weak, and this is his greatest political vulnerability.

To protect himself Nixon must either convince the nation that his proposals were sound but were sabottaged by Democrats, or he must seek composation of the proposation of the resulting legislation. At the cousted of the new session, compromise seems to be Nixon's tactic. Says one of his legislation are desired to the new session of the legislation and proposation of the p

As the President secluded himself at Camp David to work over drafts of his address with his top speechwriter, Raymond Price, other White House aides indicated that Nixon would propose few new major programs. Taking a conciliatory tone, he is expected to urge Congress to complete action on his previous proposals, including welfare reform, revenue sharing and environmental protection. He will seek new incentives to stimulate scientific and technological research, check drug abuse and increase U.S. exports. He may endorse a national program of mandatory health insurance.

Nixon undoubtedly will report opimistically on the effectiveness of his economic controls, and ask Congress to act swiftly on the devaluation of the dollar. He is not expected to suggest any immediate tax changes, although the Administration is studying the possibility of a value-added tax. Probably earmarked for support of schools, this tax would be used to check the continual rise of local property-tax rates. But it is certain to be assailed by many Democrats as a regressive national sales tax that is unfair to low-income groups.

As the campaign heats up, the interest of the political antagonists in selfprotective compromise may fade. New issues may also arise. But at the moment, the specific questions likely to dominate the session are:

THE WAR. Despite Nixon's announcement last week of a slight increase in the rate of U.S. troop withdrawals from Viet Nam-a rise from the current 22,500 a month to 23,300 a month in February, March and April-the renewed U.S. bombing of North Viet Nam and an impending new Com-munist offensive (see THE WORLD) will keep the war half alive as an issue. Senate doves will again press for a fixed date on which U.S. involvement will end; they are also expected to try to limit U.S. aerial warfare in Indochina. WELFARE REFORM. Passed by the House and now in Russell Long's Senate Finance Committee, Nixon's longstanding No. 1 priority program is caught in a bind: conservatives oppose the notion of a guaranteed income for every family, and liberals think the proposed \$2,400 annual base for a family of four with no outside income is too low. Liberals may win an increase in the annual base to something near \$3,000, while conservatives may gain a concession that the program will begin only on a short-term experimental basis

REVENUE SHARING. The financial agonies of the cities and states have become

\* Given to him by Alexandria, Va., fifthgraders who are studying Chinese. He said be will read them while flying to Peking. so obvious that both parties have a political interest in providing some federal relief. It is a complex issue that could become mired in partisan demagoguery. First, any revenue sharing plan must clear Mills' committee. He prefers his own bill, which retains congressional control of how the money -roughly \$5 billion in the first year -is to be spent. An agreement seems likely. Predicts White House Legislative Counsel Clark MacGregor: will be a little bit Richard Nixon, a little bit Wilbur Mills and probably even a dose of Russell Long." Long originally opposed revenue sharing but

now says he has an "open mind."

BUSHNO. Mined with explosives that
could hadly wound even a careful poltician, this field is being approached
warily by both parties—especially until the ramifications of the lower-court
decision in the Richmond school case
are clear (ore EDECATION). Nixon has
rea clear (ore EDECATION). Nixon has
court orders to bus must be enforced.
Anti-busing amendments will be of
fered on an aid to education bill, probably will again be accepted by the

House but rejected by the Senate. The Budden's Noon is expected to present an unbalanced budget of some control of the senate and the senate and the senate senate

WATER POLLUTION. An interesting political fight shapes up over a water pollution bill passed unanimously by the Senate last year at the urging of Edmund Muskie. Although pollution control was a major part of Nixon's revolution, the Administration is fighting the \$20 billion Muskie bill, which sets 1985 as the date by which all discharge of pollutants into waterways should end. Complains a White House aide: "We do not want to have U.S. Steel come to us and say they are closing one of their plants because of the economic impossibility of meeting these standards." Yet the drive against pollution is so popular that some kind of bill seems certain to emerge.

In this election year, a determined Administration and an increasingly stubborn Congress will spar for political advantage in the high-states struggle for survival. The desire to the proper survival in the desire to the need for compromise to get the public business done. Each side may seek an issue instead of a solution. Yet sometimes good legislation can be the best politics; that, at least, is the best hope as the Congress and the property of the solutions of the property of the



# Rashomon, Starring Howard Hughes

THE tale was Rashomon in a James Bondian world, an intricate fantasy of scramblers on telephones and double identities, of 5 a.m. rendezvous in wigs and false beards, of exotic island fastnesses that pulse with secret electronics and the glint of fortunes in transit. Its protagonist could only be Howard Hughes, 67, the archetypal, anchoritic billionaire brooding over one of the world's great pools of wealth. He has always been an elusive, somehow haunted presence, sending out his commands from a bewildering entombment in desert or tropical hotels. Obsessively shy, devoted to intrigue, suspicious almost to the point of paranoia, Hughes last week had begun an emergence that was at least as strange as his radical withdrawal from the public world more than a decade ago.

What brought him forth was a controversy that had been building since the announcement on Dec. 7 that Mc-Graw-Hill would publish The Autobiography of Howard Hughes, and LIFE would print excerpts from it. In one of the oddest consultations since those of the Cumaean sibyl, Hughes (or a man purporting to be him) spoke from Paradise Island for 21 hours with reporters arrayed before a telephone amplifier in a California hotel. The disembodied voice denied any knowledge of the book or its author. Later Hughes' agents sought an injunction to prevent its publication.

The battle is potentially much larger than a quarrel over a rich eccentric's privacy, a manuscript's authenticity, or the authorization to print it. Directly or indirectly, the controversy could conceivably endanger a sizable part of Hughes' wealth—including \$300 million ited up in his Ne-

vada properties, \$145 million in a lawsuit against Hughes by TWA, and \$50 million in a suit by the former head of his Nevada operations, Robert Maheu. These stakes could affect the future of the entire Hughes empire, which encompasses more than 50,000 jobs and a fortune estimated at \$2.5 hillion.

The casus belli is a manuscript compiled by an expatriate American novelist and biographer named Clifford Irving, 41, who lives on the small Balearic island of Ibiza, off Spain's Mediterranean coast. Irving claims that the book is a first-person account of Hughes' life, based on at least 100 hours of interviews with Hughes. The publishers agree with him that the manuscript's authenticity is beyond question. The book, says TIME Inc. President James Shepley, "goes into elaborate detail about the personal and business life of Howard Hughes. It talks about the details of his relationships with women. It talks about the dealings of the Hughes Tool Co. and TWA, about Hughes' relationships with the Presidents of the U.S." Others who have seen it find no less than devastating the defiant candor with which Hughes, almost as if he were talking to an analyst, exposes the personal and business relationships of his CinemaScope career. And no one who has read the manuscript so far doubts its genuineness.

Fallen Short, Over the years, novelists and moviemakers have fictionalized the Hughes saga, but apparently their fantasies have always fallen short of the facts. Various people have besieged him with requests that he write his story or help them tell it. By his account, Clifford Irving is the man who

gained Hughes' confidence and won the prize.

The son of New York Cartoonist Jay Irving, who drew the comie strip Pottsy, Clifford has written four nov-less (including The Losers and The Thirty-Eighth Floor). Fakel, published by McGraw-Hill two years ago, is the story of Hungarian Art Forger Elmy de Hory, who made a minor fortune de Hory, who made a minor fortune the sold as the works of Picasso, Matisse and other modern masters.

Double Life. Irving says the project began for him in late November 1970, when he mailed a complimentary copy of Fake!, along with a brief covering note, to "Howard Hughes, c/o Desert Inn, Las Vegas, Nev.' sociates insist no package thus addressed could have reached him, since his aides, at his request, shield him from most outside communications; moreover all mail is logged in on arrival, and his aides claim to have found no entry for the book. But according to Irving, Hughes replied with a longhand thank-you note in which he mentioned Irving's father and complimented Irving on treating a rather odd figure, De Hory, "with great consideration and sympathy." Irving took the hint, and an exchange of letters followed. When Irving suggested writing a book about Hughes, Hughes asked how he would proceed and enclosed the name and general-delivery address of an intermediary to whom Irving should reply.

Next, says Irving, he received a series of telephone calls directly from Hughes. In the months that followed, Irving and Hughes met numerous times. Nervous about "leading a double life." Irving made a habit of mailing a

postcard to his publishers at McGraw-Hill from the cities where the encounters took place. On one occasion, thughes intermediary arranged an airline flight for Irving; instead of being able to pick up the ticket at the airport, he found that the ticket had merely been ordered. He had to pay for it himself. Says Irving: "That seemed like something Hughes would do."

Series of Topings, Irving says the first meeting occurred, characteristically for Hughes, in the front seat Hughes looked to be in good health, with modishly long gray hair and a mustache—but not the Vandyke beard he had worn for years. (Associates cently say hat he is still—or once again—wearing the beard.) The next day, and similarly claborate precautions, the two met again. In the course of the two met again, In the course of the two met again. In the course of the course from the course of the course for the course of the co

Weeks later, in another city outside the U.S., Irving checked into a hotel to await instructions. A man named George called at 5 a.m. and directed Irving to a car parked several blocks away. Irving slipped into the driver's seat beside Hughes, who was wearing a wig. With Irving driving and Hughes navigating, the writer says, they motored through a forest, where Hughes finally got down to preliminary contract talk. At a second meeting in the same city, Irving says, he began insisting that he would have to get to work and start making tape recordings of their conversations.

Why did Hughes agree to talk to Irving at all? Says Irving: "The man is in the last decade of his life. He believes he has been maligned, lied about. He has received a bad press. As he said himself, he 'wanted to restore the balance.'" He had a message to convey, Irving suggests, perhaps an elusive one. "But one thing he said sticks in my mind," continued Irving. "'Your personal privacy is all you've got.' He means privacy of opinion, candor. He's also a firm believer in the necessity of being eccentric. He says eccentricity is just the world's way of describing honesty. Everyone would be deemed eccentric if he had the power and the wealth to do what he wants."

Irving and Hughes soon began their real working sessions in Irving's hotel room on Nassau. Hughes regularly arrived at Irving's room at 4 a.m. Irving had to roust his wife up and get her out of the room before Hughes would enter. Over the next eight to ten days, according to Irving, he conducted five long taping sessions of up to four hours each.

to four hours sean.

To the first search in the search is a first set appray, fring says, which lasted ten to twelve days. All of these were in Irving's motel on the fringes of a city in the U.S. During this period, Hughes prodded Irving to change his rental car every day, Hughes trused to meet Irving's wife, but by chance he did encounter Richard Susse. "Would you like a prune?" Hughes asked. "Yes," said Susskind, "if it is an organic prune.

More tapings followed, although they were not continuous, since Hughes often rambled and was sometimes irritated by the recorder, "Turn that goddam thing off," he once told Irving. "It's driving me crazy." Up to this point, Hughes had been appropriating the tapes at the end of each session and providing Irving with transcriptions later. But since the copies were poor, Irving pleaded to be allowed to transcribe the tapes himself. Hughes agreed, on condition that the tapes never leave the guarded room where they were working. According to Mc-Graw-Hill's Vice President for General Books Albert Leventhal: "Irving was never without a guard, and they took all his materials away when he fin-

ished typing."

Strictly Secret. At another session, the two men came to what Irving calls a "tentative but full agreement" that the project would culminate in an autobiography, to be published by McGraw-Hill, that would take the form of a book-length interview.

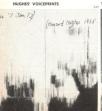
Nearly a year ago, Irving informed McGraw-Hill of his contract with Hughes. In late March, two contracts were signed—one between McGraw-Hill and Irving, the other between Irving and Hughes. Hughes insisted that the entire project be kept strictly secret.\* Last spring McGraw-Hill approached LiPE Managing Editor Ralph Graves, who signed a contract for an option on the first magazine and newspaper serial rights.

For security purposes, McGraw-Hill and LIFE named the enterprise Project Octavio. When LIFE received the transcripts, two editors closeted themselves in a suite in Manhattan's Elvsee Hotel and then spent the better part of two days poring over them. Only three LIFE editors and a handful of McGraw-Hill executives knew about the project. Once work began on the actual publication, the book publishers locked away first the transcripts and later the galleys in a vault every night. For fear of theft or bombing, they declined to say whether the vault was in the McGraw-Hill Building. The measures may seem melodramatic, but Irving claims that two men showed up on Ibiza, hinting of murder and demanding information from his wife.

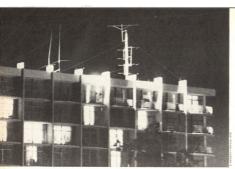
Meanwhile Irving and Hughes continued their tapings. Hughes told Irving that none of his associates knew the properties of the second of the tring to the careful that no one Xeroxed the manuscript: If the ving so much as went to the mearoom while showing the book to pubving so much as went to the mearoom while showing the book to pubxorom while showing the book to pubxorom while showing the solid pubtage of the second of the second that the second of the second of the Member and the second of the Hughes wards and all. That's the way

Irving says that his last meetings with Hughes took place in an American city late last fall. Hughes' physical condition had been deteriorating steadily over the months. Irving

Originally, Hughes demanded that no publicity be given the project until 30 days likely be given the project until 30 days and approved. But word seeped out that Robinel Lation, a sometime Hollywood novelist about to publish a book on Hughes. In a hundwritten, anie-poug letter dated Nov. 17. President Hurold McGraw Jr. that he had nothing to do with Lations proport und that only the project of the project







FLOODLIGHTS ON HUGHES SANCTUM IN THE GRAND BRITANNIA BEACH HOTEL

An anchorite with scramblers on the phones.

said. At those meetings, Hughes lay in bed, wheezing heavily and frequently waving Irving out of the room. Had Hughes read the manuscript? The weak

reply: "As much as I could."

That was the morning of Dec. 7,
the day that McGraw-Hill announced
the book in New York. Hughes signed
the typed, finished version of a preface to the book. When Irving sought
another meeting four days later,
Hughes' intermediary was "in a flap"

and said he could not arrange it. Irving never saw Hughes again.

No Fanas a Lot, Irving's version of how the book was assembled was almost instantly challenged. The Mc-Graw-Hill and LIFE announcement of the book brought a denial of its authenticity from Hughes Tool Co. representatives in California, On Dec. 14. the company's general counsel, Chester Davis, appeared in Time Inc.'s New York offices and put through a telephone call to a man purporting to be Hughes. The man spoke with Frank McCulloch, New York bureau chief for the Time-Life News Service. Mc-Culloch, the last reporter to interview Hughes face-to-face-in 1958-believes that it was Hughes on the telephone. Their conversation was off the record, at Hughes' insistence, but Mc-Culloch said that Hughes denied any knowledge of the book or of Irving.

Three weeks later, with McGraw-Hill and LIFE insisting on the manuscript's authenticity, Hughes' public relations counselor, Richard Hannah, arranged an extraordinary "press connewspaper, wire-service and television reporters, all selected because they had once known Hughes, sat confronting microphones, cameras and a small telephone-amplifying box, which broadcast what was said to be Hughes' voice.

For 2½ hrs. the reporters ques-

tioned the voice. All of them afterward agreed that the occasionally quevering Texas drawl, the verbal mannerisms and the sometimes rambling descriptions of aviation minutiae could only have come from Hughes. Their judgment was later corroborated by Noah Dietrich, who had worked for Hughes and been his intimate for 32.

years before they parted in 1957.

Hughes said that he was speaking from Paradise Island in the Bahamas, Among many other subjects, he discussed a report that he had turned into a troglodytic creature with waistlength beard and eight-inch fingernails. Said Hughes: "Why, hell, how could I write my name if I had fingernails?" Each reporter had prepared test questions to establish Hughes' identity, and Hughes was often vague and uncertain in his answers. Hughes was adamant, however, about the manuscript. "This must go down in history," he said, "I don't remember any script as wild or as stretching the imagination as this yarn turned out to be . . . I don't know Irving. I never saw him, I never even heard of him until a matter of days ago when this thing first came

On at least one point, a lapse in memory seemed especially odd. Hughes did not remember that retired U.S. Army Air Force Lieut. General Harold L. George had ever worked for him. Yet George had ever worked for him. Yet George had been a ranking executive of Hughes Aircraft Co. for several years until, with a group ogists, he departed the company following a spectacular blowup in 1953.

to my attention.

There are other inconsistencies and discrepancies. Clifford Irving's story is troubling on a number of points. Could Hughes, who by many accounts is almost hermetically sealed in his Paradise Island evrie, have traveled to

#### THE NATION

the mainland and to other places outside the U.S. for meetings with Irving over a period of nine months without the knowledge of his aides or of immigration officials? Irving replies: "Hughes is a flitter."

In order to leave the Britannia Beach Hotel, Hughes would probably have had to use the emergency stairs from his suites on the ninth floor. since the only elevators are in the center of the hotel. He could then have walked to the rear parking lot, where a Ford truck converted into an ambulance is always parked. Then he would have had to drive across the high, humpbacked Paradise Island bridge, which forms a narrow bottleneck between Paradise and the island of New Providence. On the return trip, he would have had to pass through a \$2 toll gate. Leaving the island by boat would have been easier: he would probably have walked out the back of the Britannia to the beach on the ocean side of the island. The beach is unlighted, and a small boat standing beyond the shallows could have taken him off. Escape by air seems unlikely, since the hotel roof is not large enough to accommodate a helicopter. One landing on the lawn would amount to a five-alarm fire, for there are no helicopters regularly on

Irving argues that the voice at the telephone press conference could not belong to Hughes, because Hughes could not withstand 2½ hrs. of interviewing with only a few two-minute breaks. How, then, did Hughes find the stamina for his long sessions with Irving, quite aside from the tirring travel involved in getting to their rendezvous? One answer: Irving says that Hughes was weak and ill only at the end of their months together.)

Other Scenarios. Hughes' life is so implausible and secretive that it invites extravagantly ingenious speculation. In the face of the certitude that someone is lying, these scenarios have

been suggested:

THEORY I: TOTAL HOAX. Clifford Irving invented the entire autobiography. To do so, however, Irving would have to be a near genius of a writer. He would also have had to forge a body of documents, among them the Hughes letter to Irving acknowledging receipt of his book Fake!; four handwritten letters, including the nine-page letter to the McGraw-Hill president; and checks\* made out to Hughes for \$700,-000 as payment for the book, endorsed by Hughes and cleared through a Zurich banking house called Crédit Suisse. Irving would also have had to forge Hughes' handwriting in the extensive pencil editing that Hughes did in the margins of the original tran-

The display on page 10 shows Hughes as he appeared in 1951, two McGraw-Hill checks bearing Hughes' endorsement, and Hughes' signature on the 1970 letter in which he fired Robert Maheu as head of his Nevada operations. script. McGraw-Hill's Leventhal says that Hughes made several hundred corrections, ranging from punctuation to the rewriting of short passages. Sometimes Hughes directed Irving to rewrite a passage with a margin note such as "You've got this all screwed un."

Some observers nonetheless suspect forgery. Handwriting analysis will undoubtedly be the focus of the case; Hughes' lawyers may ask for an Internal Revenue Service investigation saying that he never received McGraw-Hill checks. The noted New York handwriting experts Osborn Associates have verified that the handwriting on those documents matches samples of Hughes' handwriting dating back to 1936. At that time, Hughes was booked in a Los Angeles police station, where his fingerprints and signature were recorded after his car struck and killed pedestrian (the charges were dropped). The present handwriting is also said to match Hughes' signatures on a 1938 pilot's log and a Government security clearance issued during World War II. In addition, it matches the longhand in a letter, written in 1970, directing that Robert Maheu be fired as head of the Hughes properties in Nevada. Says Paul A. Osborn of Osborn Associates: "The evidence that all of the writing submitted was done by one individual is. in our opinion, irresistible, unanswer-

In addition to their holographic evidence, McGraw-Hill and Lure also base their case for authenticity on the internal character of their manuscript, which is offland, conversational, outspoken, frequently salty. It deals intricately and at considerable length with airplane design and performance. There are glints of characteristic

able and overwhelming.



"Eight-inch fingernails? Gentlemen, the very notion is too absurd for comment."

Hughes wit. He scoffed at Richard Nison's Checkers speech, for example: "I always thought he must have had an onion hidden in his handkerchief." Such details would have been extremebly difficult for Irving to fake. Indeed, the Hughes camp seemed ready to base its case less on the authenticity of the book than on whether or not it was authorized.

THEORY II: PARTIAL HOAX. Irving came up with authentic Hughes material, but did not obtain it in the way that he said he did. How else could he have got it?

THOSE II, VARAINON A. The man he was not Howard Hughes but a talented impersonator in the service of Hughes' entenies, who had their own business reasons for inspiring an "authority of the section of the conversations extensive records of his conversations—all his personal addes are trained court reporters. Is it possible that the basic manuscript was among a truck-tool of documents that were removed from the Las Vegas office of Robert and slipped aways to the Bahamas?

The theoretical motive: to use the "autobiography" to discredit Hughes with Nevada authorities, causing his gambling licenses to be withdrawn and thus ruining his \$300 million Nevada empire. The Nevada gambling com-mission has for months been trying to induce Hughes to appear before it and answer questions about who controls his Las Vegas enterprises. If the "autobiography" suggested that he had traveled to various cities to give interviews to Irving, the commission might demand to know why Hughes has declined to come to Nevada. Already. Nevada Governor Mike O'Callaghan has said: "If he had time to travel throughout the Western Hemisphere, he certainly should be able to talk to officials in the state where his business is." In his telephone press conference, Hughes said that his health was "tolerable"-or "probably better than I deserve"—thereby undermining the assumption that he is not well enough to appear in Nevada.

What would his enemies have to gain if Hughes lost the Nevada licenses? Some might want to buy up the casinos. Some might want simple revenge. They might also hope that the book would reveal details that would damage Hughes' appeal to the Supreme Court for reversal of a \$145 million judgment won against him for alleged mismanagement of TWA. In addition, Robert Maheu has filed a \$50 million suit against Hughes; he contends that Hughes had no right to fire him because they had a lifetime "verbal contract." If the book mentioned such a contract. Maheu would at least have firm evidence in court.

THEORY II, VARIATION B. One of the "Mormon Mafia"—the secretarynurse-assistants who attend Hughes



AUTHOR CLIFFORD IRVING

round the clock—decided to cash in on the intimate association by selling Irving an accumulated background of Hughes' autobiographical transcripts. According to this theory, aides totally familiar with Hughes' handwriting could have forged the documents.

Actually, of the six, only four are Mormons—Howard Eckersly, George Francom, Levar Myler and Kay Glenn, who functions as paymaster and general manager of the group. John Holmes is a Roman Catholic, and Roy Crawford is a Presbyterian who is married to a Mormon.

Hughes has had a longtime affinity for Mormons; they are generally nondrinkers, nonsmokers and rigidly honest about money. Despite such probity, three of Hughes' men-Eckersly. Myler and Francom-have been linked to a stock swindle involving a defunct Canadian company called Pan American Mines, Ltd. Hughes, however, is an extraordinarily watchful man; it is said that he changes his own bedsheets lest a maid steal the notes he has been making on the telephone. In this version, Irving would have had to be duped by a man impersonating Hughes-or else he would have had to invent the entire story of his meetings, in collusion with the purveyors of the transcripts. On balance, both scenarios seriously stretch belief.

THOOP III. Hughes did provide Irving with some or all of the autobiographical material, either meeting personally with him, as Irving elaimed, or sending him written transcripts. According to this theory, Hughes acted without the knowledge of legal advisers, talking with a sometime brutal frankness about his life. Then, when McGraw-Hill amounced the book, Living with a sometime brutal frankness about his life. Then, when McGraw-level the book of the property of the property

how he had to get out of it. One way open was total repudiation.

Noah Dietrich, who is preparing a book of his own about Hughes-he sold it to Fawcett Publications for a \$40,000 advance in the rising Hughes literary market just after the controversy broke-subscribes to the third theory. "He is a very devious man. says Dietrich, who was Hughes' chief executive officer for three decades and helped build his financial empire. "He went off on one of those ego binges of his. He was inviting libel and slander suits that could jeopardize millions of dollars in litigation. He's going to lay this off on some poor little innocent staff member."

McGraw-Hill and LIFE accept Theory III: the autobiography is the work of Howard Hughes, was duly authorized by him and he is now attempting to repudiate his contracts agreeing

to its publication. Knocked Cold. The material for several autobiographies is there in the dazzlingly erratic trajectories and the odd bleaknesses of Howard Hughes' life. Orphaned at 19. Hughes was a grave and skinny Texas boy with an inheritance of half a million dollars and control of his father's Hughes Tool Co., which owned the patent on a conical drill bit that helped open up the oilfields. Hughes married a young Texas aristocrat, Ella Rice, and headed for Hollywood. A gangling Texas prodigy, ducing a flop or two and then, with a combination of gambler's profligacy and an obsessive genius for detail, started turning out hits (Hell's Angels, Scarince, The Outlaw) and stars (Jean Harlow, Pat O'Brien, Jane Russell).

Hughes and Ella were divorced in 1929, and over the years he was seen with such beauties as Billie Dove, Lana Turner, Linda Darnell, Ginger Rogers and Ida Lupino. He installed Ava Gardner in a house shortly after she was divorced from Mickey Rooney. Soon after, it became apparent that Hughes was not devoting much attention to her, and Rooney began stopping by. Hughes confronted Ava and slapped her. She retaliated by hitting him over the head with a copperbased ashtray, knocking him cold. He was taken to a hospital, where his agents managed to have the injuries officially listed as stomach trouble

Hughes had a habit of setting up surfets in lawsh houses around Hollywood. Generally he sleet with each learned to the setting of the setting of the terms are the setting of the setting of the form a movie actress. He called Noah Dietrich in the Houston headquarters from a movie actress. He called Noah Dietrich in the Houston headquarters from a movie actress. He called Noah Dietrich was instructed to Sangles on "an emergency" errand. There, Dietrich was instructed to go to an empty apartment and pick up a latundry bag containing it in a vecant lot. Dietrich simely donated the clothes to charity.

Over the years. Hughes developed a feish about cleanliness. a phobia about germs. Talking with Mike Wallace on CBN Sews 60 Minutes. Irving recalled how Hughes classified people he came in contact with, rating them from A to D—flithy, moderately dirty and moderately clean. He noted that Hughes in talking with him about the contact of t

He developed multiple lives, often cramming several into one day. He has always had a preternatural disregard for sleep. From the movies, he turned to aviation, where, despite having had no formal training, he proved to be something of a genius at aviation design and engineering. In 1935



AVIATION AWARD FROM F.D.R. (1936)
Multiple lives.

he introduced the H-1, the first plane with flush rivets to reduce drag, and was honored as the nation's outstanding airman by President Roosevelt. He set transcontinental speed records, then in 1937 flew a refitted Lockheed transport round the world in three days 19 hours, halving Wiley Post's old record.

During World War II, Hughes designed a 200-ton, eight-engine plywood flying boat, nicknamed the Spruce Goose, that was meant to transport 700 men. The conception was perhaps to grandiose for the times—the plane was only 11 ft. shorter than a 747. After the war, Maine's Senator Owen Brewster denamed to Know Government funds and produced no flyable planes. Thereupon Hughes flew his monstrosity for a mile a 70 ft. over Los Angeles Harbor, the only time it was ever in the air. Today, at an annual rental of \$46,000, the plane is hangared under guard on the Long Beach waterfront, a monument to Hughes' lifelong reluctance to admit failure—and his tendency to remember slights, real or fancied.

Into Newda. Hughes was seritously injured in three plane crashes, the last and worst in 1946, when he was test-plioting the twin-engine XF-11. One of its huge, counter-rotating to a crash landing next to a Lor Angeles country club. His chest was crushed and doctors doubted that he would live. The aftereffects of those crashes have been blamed for his later reclusiveness. He first grew a muscrashes have been blamed for his later reclusiveness. He first grew a mustable of the country is the country of the Li crash because the hurns he had

suffered made shaving painful. For all his feats, Hughes is regarded as a second-rate flyer by some pilots who have shared a cockpit with him.

In 1948 Hughes gained control of RKO Pictures. Despite heavy losses-\$15 million in one year -he managed to sell out at a profit. At times, his management of TWA was also less than inspired. After long hesitation, he plunged into ordering jets on all sides, and without fully realizing it ran up commitments of close to \$500 million. Noah Dietrich recalls in his book that when he remonstrated with Hughes and pointed out that the board of Hughes Tool had to be consulted, Hughes replied: "That's no problem: just tell those stooges to give their approval." He lost control of TWA in 1961, and after a lawsuit was later ordered to pay the company \$136 million-with \$9 million subsequently added for interest -on the grounds of mismanagement and breach of antitrust laws. That is one of the suits still hang-

ing over him.

Hughes sold his shares of TW. Hughes sold his shares of from 1966, receiving \$546 million for them. If was then that he began his movads into Newada, buying up the Negas and another in Reno. He also acquired a TV station, a Las Vegas air terminal, thousands of acres of real estate, and a regional airline, now Hughes Airwest. Meantine, thanks in part to competent management, Hughes Tool competent management, Hughes Tool and Hughes Aircraft, an electronic

and satellite company, were thriving. While he was still in high school, Hughes remarked: "I suppose I am not like other men. Most of them like to study people. I am not so interested in people as I should be, I guess. What I am tremendously interested in is science, the earth and the minerals that come with it."

The truth is that even before he



HUGHES' FIRST WIFE, ELLA RICE



WITH AVA GARDNER (1946)



became a recluse, he was never very good with people, uneasy with other men and unable to make lasting friendships, awkward and uncomfortable with women despite the beauties he squired in public, sometimes generous but often thoughtless of those who worked for him. Dietrich was paid \$500,000 a year, but taxes took a huge chunk of that. Dietrich persistently badgered Hughes for part ownership. Hughes stalled for years. Finally, in 1957, Dietrich decided to take his first full, uninterrupted vacation, an African safari with his son. He returned to find a new lock on his office door. Dietrich demanded of Hughes: "Howard, is this all our years of being together has meant to you?"

"Well, if that's the way you want to look at it," said Hughes. Dietrich walked toward the door, wondering if that was indeed the end. He heard Hughes call: "Noah?" "Yes?" Pause. Anticipation. "You forgot your hat."

Bong-Bong. Hughes would of course notice a hat left behind. Afraid of being mugged, he fostered the myth that he never carried any money, when in fact he sometimes kept in the lining of his fedora a cache of several thousand dollars. At times, his trousers were weighted down with dimes and quarters, because he so frequently conducted his business from phone booths. "When you talked to him," says one friend, "it was 'clank-clank, bong-bong' every few minutes. It sounded like the bells of St. Mary's, For longer calls, Hughes used a private line-with good reason. TWA Vice President Robert Rummel, a former close associate, remembers business phone conversations that lasted nine or ten hours: "Once in a while we would take a ten-minute break."

Hughes is notoriously stingy, fearful of being a soft touch, but he understands the political uses of money. The Irving manuscript tells Hughes' version of his famous \$205,000 loan to the brother of then Vice President Richard Nixon in 1956. Dietrich, who handled the matter for Hughes, has his own account in his book. After Hughes had approved the loan, Dietrich went to see Nixon and warned him that if the loan "becomes public information, it could mean the end of your political career-and I don't believe it can be kept quiet." According to Dietrich, Nixon replied; "I have to put my relatives ahead of my career. For a man whose money has al-

owed him to design any life he chose, the chose things on the chose things on the chose the chose the chose of the chose the chose of t

to Actress Jean Peters, ended, like his first, in divorce. He has no children.

Into Seclusion, Hughes' first attempt at full-time seclusion came during the early '60s, when he rented a house in the Bel Air section of Los Angeles and disappeared into it. Once, a friend came to visit his wife. When no one answered the bell, she walked in and sat down. Presently Jean appeared and the kaffeeklatsch began. But the guest noticed that Jean seemed oddly nervous, and finally realized what she was looking at-a pair of skinny bare feet showing from behind a pair of draperies. "Jean, do you think I should go?" the guest asked. "I guess you'd better," said Jean, glancing uncomfortably at the feet.

controlling at the feetures has never been astifactorily explained, though he makes a manful attempt to do so in Irving's manuscript. It obviously goes beyond an ordinary desire for privacy, beyond his shyness and his fear of being involved in litigation. There business enemies—and the press, for that matter—intruding upon his sane-tun. Last year a group of men, including Robert Maheu's son Peter, were evieted by security guards from the Britannia Beach Hotel, where they suite from the one below, we stuffer on the one below.

Hughes' present sanctuary at the Britannia, like his old penthouse at the Desert Inn in Las Vegas, is something from a James Bond movie set. Hughes occupies the western end of the Britannia's ninth floor, attended 24 hours a day by the Mormon Mafia. His suite is decorated with the usual hotel furniture, plus a humming array of several hundred thousand dollars worth of electronic equipment, including a radio-telephone hookup to the U.S. mainland and telephone scramblers to prevent his phone conversations from being bugged. The roof bristles with antennas. At night all eleven of Hughes' balconies are awash with harsh floodlights. Closed-circuit TV cameras lean out from the building's walls, scanning for intruders. Uniformed guards watch the elevators. Recently the hotel applied fresh paint to all of its fire doors on the emergency stairwell-except on the ninth floor; apparently workmen were not allowed there.

Modium Rore. As he always has, Hughes works whenever he chooses, generally very late at night. According to one source in his organization, he watches television frequently (he has erceted a 45-ft. TV mast atop the hotel), is particularly interested in news shows. He also reads mewspapers "from nological and scientific journals, and has movies screened.

Hughes dresses in a white shirt with no tie, slacks and loafers, and wears his hair just above collar length, slightly longer than in the past. He eats only two meals a day, although with his hours it may never be clear which meal is breakfast and which is dinner. He favors salads, fresh vegetables and lean meats, He drinks only

milk and fruit juices.

Hans Schenk, a Swiss chef who once worked for Hughes, describes the invariable menu: two 20-oz. sirloinstrip steaks with all fat removed, boiled peas, carrots and green beans, followed by vanilla ice cream and cake. A Hughes aide would appear in the kitchen and watch to make sure that Schenk scrubbed his hands and fingernails. "I would cook his steak with a stop watch." Schenk recalls, "He wanted it medium rare, eight or nine minutes of the grill. He'd notice if it was a minute overdone." If Hughes was on the phone when dinner was served and the meal cooled, it was thrown into the garbage and another was prepared.

Richard Hannah, the harassed Los Angeles public relations man who has become Hughes' chief spokesman to the outer world, believes that with the controversy over Irving's book Hughes will now begin emerging from his seclusion. Hughes indicated as much during his press conference, suggesting self and even face-to-face confrontations with reporters. But it may be

a while yet.

To Go Public. This week the New York State Supreme Court will hear arguments on whether or not to grant a temporary injunction forbidding publication of Irving's book and the Liny excepts. The suit was terprises, a Hughes company that claims exclusive rights to all his autobiographical material. If the court refuses to stop publication, Hughes may of course use later, charging invasion of privacy and "fictionalization such suits would oblige Hughes to testify in court.

That at least would prove he exists. For today, Howard Hughes is surrounded by such mystification that some entertain the ultimate theory: he is dead, a phantom evoked and impersonated by a band of conspirators in order to keep his holdings together. If nothing else, this conjecture is an index of how the invisible and dif-

ficult man stirs fantasies.

Perhaps, having talked out his life to the brink of print, he has once more been overcome by a sudden affection of shyness, and he trembles in the gasts of exposure that simply the through his sanctuary. It must be very hard for an authentic mystery to go public, and the spectacle may merit some sympathy. For all his trophies, his carpbooks, his power, his billions, Howard Hughes, says Cifford Irving truth—"is a very vulnerable man."



MARSHA PINKSTAFF IN NEW YORK

#### **POLITICS**

#### Glamour on the Hustings

The campaign advance man is a staple of modern political folklore. He is the scout for the candidate's wagon train, as well as a political strategist, tour director and carnival barker. It is his exigent assignment to schedule a rally to his candidate's best advantage, drum up enthusiasm, charm local party leaders and, when the occasion demands, get tough with local officials. Traditionally he has been a pugnacious type like Jerry Bruno, who served as point man for both John and Robert Kennedy. In their collaborative book, The Advance Man, Speechwriter Jeff Greenfield describes Bruno: "He is built like a fire hydrant: he has the tact of a pulling guard; when confronted by a local official standing between him and the prospect of a large turnout, he can be something less than pleasant.

Two of Senator Edmund Musskies most prominent advance men bear no resemblance whatsoever to fireplugs or pulling guards. They are Marsh Pinkstaff, 28, a former Miss Indiana, and Rose Economou, 25, an attractive brunette from Chicago. Instead of resorting to huldocer tactics, they even on friendly persuasion of the product of the produ

Says Mike Casey, director of Muskie's 15-man advance team: "When we were mulling over the idea of having women do some of our advance work, the pros all said they were too soft for the job. They said women couldn't deal with politicians. I've tound just the contrary. Advance men from local politicians, but those same politicians can't resist a female ries is a female politician can't resist a female ries is a female.

Winsome as they may be, the wom-

en are anything but window dressing. Each usually works a 7 a.m.-to-10 p.m. day, living solely on savings and expenses. Each was given serious responsibility right at the start. It fell to Pinkstaff to organize the Jan. 7 Tampa rally round Muskie's bid in the Florida primary. She chose the landing site for the Senator's prop jet and rounded up the proper vehicles for Muskie, local officials, the press and TV camera crews. She masterminded the distribution of 14,000 invitations to the rally, then had fliers printed featuring Muskie's campaign theme, "A New Beginning.

Three days before the rally, she arranged for Jane Muskie to appear on two radio talk shows, ordered a thousand bright balloons, set up a poster party and personally asked school officials to urge students to attend the rally. The result of her efforts was a significant of the property of the rally.

nal success for Muskie.

Economou's assignments have proved equally nagging. Despite Casey's elaborate manual of instructions, see say, "Severy detail of a trip is a potential disaster." Ten minutes before Muskie was scheduled to speak in Manchester, N.H., the sound equipment went on the blink. Economou managed to scrounge up replacements with only seconds to save.

On the Go. Both women came to their jobs with some political credentials. Born in Indianapolis, Pinkstaff is the daughter of a chemical company salesman. After graduating from Butler University in 1965; she joined Senator Birch Bayh's staff, served in Arthur Goldberg's campaign for Gowyar she took charge of Bayh's fundating efforts in New York during

ROSE ECONOMOU IN NEW HAMPSHIRE



his brief fling as a presidential aspirant, then asked to join Muskie's forces when Bayh dropped out.

Economouls father was a Greekborn baker, who died when she was twelve. She got her political schooling early in Chicago's South Side wards. She graduated from the University of Illinois in 1968 and attended Rutgers University's Eagleton Institute of Poltics. In 1970 she worked on Joseph Duffey's unsuccessful bid for a Connecticut Senate seat, and was taken with Muskie's celebrated election-eve sneech.

Pinkstaff, the more glamorous of the two, draws assignments like Florida. She frankly concedes: "I think make the first properties of the conmake there is an element of surprise caused by the arrival of a woman, and since the people I work with are mostly men, I don't doubt that it helps assy Casey. "Rose has an ethnic background, and relates well to small-town people. She understands their problems." Economou is philosophical revonce of their kid sister."

While the women have experienced very few problems with lechery, they also have very filte time for dates.

"This job "I read handled for dates." This job "I read handled for dates. This problems with lechery they are the more than the problems of the problems of the problems. The problems of the prob

#### Of Muskie and Daley

At past Democratic national conventions, nobody showed more naked political muscle than Chicago's mayor. Richard Daley, As boss of a large, tightly controlled bloe of Illinois delegates, he was diligently courted by presidential candidates, whether they liked him or not. This year the mayor is destined to play a diminished role. Reform has made the kingmaker all but obsolete in the national Democratic Party.

In 1968, Daley hand-picked most of the Illinois delegates to the convention. Only 48 out of 154 were elected, and even many of the 48 were controlled by the machine. Under the new rules, 160 out of 170 delegates will be elected in the March 21 primary. They will not be so easily manipulated by Daley. In the past they were prohibited from declaring in favor of a candidate; now they can either state a preference or stay uncommitted. As a result, the presidential candidates are running delegate slates pledged to them in most of Illinois after only a pro forma consultation with Daley.

The mayor is on the spot. He would prefer to lead an uncommitted

delegation to Miami Beach, where he can make a deal when the time is right. But there is a danger that his delegates might be beaten in the primary by rivals who are pledged to candidates. The most serious threat is Edmund Muskie.

His campaign is well organized in Illinois under the direction of Angelo Geocaris, who is also a friend of the mayor's. Geocaris has insisted to Dalev that if he fails to back Muskie, he might jeopardize his position in Chicago. The Polish wards in particular are ardently pro-Muskie. He is the choice of two of Daley's top lieutenants; Daniel T. Rostenkowski, leader of the Illinois congressional delegation, and Congressman Roman Pucinski, whom Daley has picked to run against Republican Senator Charles Percy. Last week Senator Adlai Stevenson III also endorsed Muskie. A number of people have filed to enter the primary pledged to Muskie; some of them are not even known to the candidate's camp.

Help at Home. Daley has refrained from endorsing Muskie, though he has come close. At a press conference, he heaped praise upon Muskie: "One of the great men of our time. He would make a fine President." When asked if there was any other candidate he liked, he thought a moment, then replied, "Vance Hartke." Though he was badiy shaken by Chappaquiddick, Daley would still probably prefer Ted Kennedy, but the mayor has given up on him for 1972. His last choice would be Hubert Humphrey, who infuriated him by criticizing the way he handled the rioting in Chicago during the 1968 convention and then by complaining that he did not work hard enough for the national ticket. That leaves Daley with

Always much more concerned with affairs at home than in Washington, Daley wants above all to keep his machine intact; recently it has taken quite a beating from scandals involving former Governor Otto Kerner and State's Attorney Edward Hanrahan, Rather than get out of the primary as Daley instructed him, Hanrahan is battling the machine's candidate for state's attorney. Daley will have his hands full keeping Cook County under control. If Muskie can help him, then Muskie will be his candidate-provided that the Senator does not stumble along the way in the primaries.

Daley's delegates are filing as uncommitted, but the Muskie forces are conflident that their man is the favorite. Like the other candidates, Muskie is not running an independent slate of delegates in the city of Chicago. As Jack English, a top Muskie aide, rather optimistically puts it, "What's the point of running against ourselves?" The Democratic Party in Illinois seems to be no longer simply the lengthened shadow of Richard Daley.

#### REFUGEES

#### No Asylum for Merab

As the six dour Russian diplomats hustled their charge through Kennedy Airport, they were met by a determined contingent of U.S. State Department and immigration officials. Their friend. the Russians assured the Americans, did not want asylum and had chosen to return home; but, no, he could not confirm this personally. Merab Kurashvili, 36. an engineering teacher doing postgraduate work at the University of California at Berkeley, stood nervously watching, his throat and wrists bandaged. Without an interview, the Americans replied. Kurashvili would not be permitted to board a waiting Aeroflot jet. The Soviets yielded-perhaps in part because the U.S., by coincidence, had just announced a long-overdue



KURASHVILI AT KENNEDY AIRPORT A free and voluntary wish.

streamlining and broadening of procedures for handling defectors and those seeking political asylum.

Like many Americans, Richard Nixon was abashed and angered last year when a Lithuanian sailor. Simas Kudirka, was forced to return to his Russian ship after he had defected to a U.S. Coast Guard cutter anchored off Martha's Vineyard. The President raged against the "bureaucratic bungling" responsible for the incident. and demanded new guidelines to ensure against a similar occurrence. The resultant recodification authorizes, among other things, "the use of force against attempts at forcible repatriation," and provides for quicker communication between the State Department and various federal, state and local agencies likely to encounter defectors. The mystery surrounding Kurashvili allowed for the immediate practical application of the new guidelines.

Kurashvili came to the State De-

partment's attention two weeks ago, when he and a fellow Soviet student, Grigory Smelvi, were arrested for allegedly shoplifting from a Berkeley market. After the State Department intervened, the charges were dropped and the men were allowed to remain at Berkeley. Soviet authorities apparently felt that the incident reflected poorly on their country. The two students were flown to the Soviet embassy in Washington, then taken to Kennedy Airport in a minibus by several embassy staffers. During the drive, Kurashvili slashed his neck and wrists with a razor blade; he was bleeding heavily when his escorts attempted to drag him through the airport to board an Aeroflot flight to Moscow. Port of New York Authority police intervened and rushed Kurashvili to a nearby hospital. Smelvi, after indicating to the police that he wanted to return home, was allowed to

Confrontetion. Airport authorities meanwhile relayed the details to the State Department's Operations Center, now the clearinghouse for handling any such incident. A department official bearinged, the control of the

board the waiting Russian jet.

The Russians were at first adamant in their refusals to allow Kurashvili to talk to the Americans. Eventually they relented and permitted Kurashvili, in the presence of two of his companions, to speak to Immigration and Naturalization Service Investigator Sam Qutty, Said Zuty, Said Zut

On the day following Kurashviik return, the Soviet Union ordered the expulsion of New York Congressman James Scheuer for allegedly inciting Soviet Jews to leave Russia, Scheuer Leinon Official to be expelled by the Soviets. He was briefly detained by the Moscow police while visiting a Jewish professor who had been denied permission to emigrate to Jurael. The position of the properties of

The Congressman later told newsmen that he had visited a number of Soviet Jews whose addresses had been given to him in New York, but he denied the Soviet accusations. As a Jewish Congressman from a heavily Jewish district, he said, he had naturally wanted to inform himself about the treatment of Jews in the Soviet Union.

#### RACES

#### Battle in Baton Rouge

Racial violence is often set off by the most superficial of trip wires: an isolated arrest, a rumor of police brutality, the temperature elimbing above 100°. But rarely has a racial conflict seemed quite so random and inexplicable as the sudden savagery last week in Baton Rouge, where blacks clashed with police in a battle that left two poorders are to be a superficient of the conorders are to the control of the contoners are to the contoners are th

Baton Rouge (pop. 166,000), the capital of Louisiana, is an anomaly, a throwback to an earlier South in which black complaints were bitter but rarely voiced. Though blacks are 28% of the population, they account for only 12%

RIOTER BEING DRAGGED TO POLICE VAN



of the police force. It is an unspoken rule that the black cops do not arrest whites. Nor do the city's blacks often demonstrate or make demands.

Trouble began on New Year's Day, when 20 black men and women checked into a Baton Rouge motel. City police sone began receiving complaints from local merchants that the group both one of the properties of the p

Though Baton Rouge Mayor Woodrow W. Dumas knew of the planned demonstration, there were no police at the rally, which attracted about 200 people, many of them mersely curious. Several white newsmen were present; one, Robert Johnson, may have suffered irreparable brain damage when some in the crowd attacked him for no apparent reason.

White Devil. When the first police did arrive, there followed an inane conversation between a sheriff's deputy, Major Marion M. Binning, and a tall, slender man, later identified as Samuel Upton, whom Binning took to be in charge. "Are you the polkeman for the white, Caucasian race?" asked Upton. who way?" "I guess he is." "We'll wait for him."

More police appeared and took up positions at either end of the street, where the demonstrators had parked three cars so as to block the intersections. A deputy approached Upton and his men—all dressed in somber, singlebreasted suits and some wearing crimson how ties—who were now lined up across one end of the street, and requested that the cars be moved. "You





# A machine famous for <u>not</u> breaking down.



Maverick: If reliability is important to you.





white devil," Upton shouted, "either you or I are going to die today!" Another cop moved to penetrate the line of blacks. Someone grabbed him. There was a scuffle, and then shots.

No one has yet established who fired first or why. It is equally unclear whether the blacks were armed; the police have recovered no weapons other than their own. Some police admit shooting at the blacks, and one theory is that the two officers who were killed were shot accidentally by fellow cops. More likely, once the fighting started some of Upton's men grabbed guns from the police, then turned the weapons on them. Both dead policemen, Deputy Ralph Hancock and Deputy DeWayne Wilder, were shot with police guns: so were Upton and Thomas Davis, who were also killed. Of the 31 injured, 14 were police. Twelve blacks were also hurt, several by angry, clubwielding police searching for Upton's friends-all but three of whom have been cantured

Both blacks and whites are still puzzling over the background and intent of Upton's group. From Chicago, Elijah Muhammad, head of the Black Muslim movement, denied any knowledge of it. No one has any idea what the blacks had in mind. But their legacy is a senseless renewal of racial hatred in

Baton Rouge.

#### CITIES

#### Hunger in Seattle

The sky was slate gray. Snow, which had fallen a few nights before. had turned to slush. About 50 people. some with small children, waited patiently for more than an hour in front of a former supermarket at 23rd and Madison in Seattle's shabby central area. When the doors opened at 10 a.m., the people entered quickly and filled shopping carts with free surplus food-dry beans, scrambled-egg mix and a score of other items. Hundreds of other Seattle residents followed, collecting an allotment of 40 lbs. per person. In less than a week, workers at the store distributed 125,000 lbs. of food. Two weeks later, 220,000 lbs, of food had been given away

Thus the first of three free-food distribution centers in the Seattle area opened just before the New Year; five more will be opened later. The food was supplied by the U.S. Department of Agriculture after more than five months of pressure from Washington Senators Warren Magnuson and Henry ("Scoop") Jackson, who had urged that federal food surpluses be sent to Seattle to feed the city's hungry. People on welfare, those collecting Social Security benefits and most of the 30,500 who exhausted their unemployment benefits are eligible for free food under the new program.

Hunger became a problem in Se-

attle almost two years ago, when the city's economy began to falter because of the layoff of 63,000 workers at Boeing. Seattle's largest employer. An alling forest-products industry added to the problem, and the result was an unemployment rate of the problem of

Until the Federal Government came tardily to the rescue, Seattle's jobless relied mainly on an impressive, volunteer, church and community elfort called Neighbors in Need, started in November 1970 to mobilize Seattle's haves to aid its have-nots. By December 1971, the group had given out nearly 500,000 bags of food, and its 1,500 volunteer workers had put in 400,000 man-hours feeding an average of 15,000 people per week. The

Magnuson was angry because he, Jackson and others had repeatedly requested that surplus food in warehouses and granaries around the country be sent to Seattle. Agriculture and Administration officials, though sympathetic, thought that they were hamstrung by federal regulations.



SEATTLE UNEMPLOYED LINE UP FOR FREE FOOD FROM "NEIGHBORS IN NEED" Mobilizing haves to aid have-nots.

food came from door-to-door collections and other individual donations. Washington farmers gave tons of apples, pears, potatoes and wheat; one package contained two live chickens.

Help from Kobe. The Seattle To tems professional hockey team collected 1,000 donations of food for Neighbors at one of its games. The Seattle SuperSonics professional basketball team drew 900 paying customers -at \$1 a head-to a practice session. The proceeds, and food donated by another 600 fans in lieu of cash admissions, went to the Neighbors' hunger program. Help also came from Kobe, Japan, Seattle's "sister city, which had received shipments of food and supplies from Seattle residents after World War II. Last week Actress Katharine Cornell sent a \$500 check

When he told the Senate of the Japanese gifts, Magnuson declared: "I have never felt disgraced by my Government. But today I stand here on the floor of the greatest deliberative body in the world in total humiliation."

The shipments will continue as long as needed.

Seattle will need more than free food. While much of the rest of the country is beginning to feel the end of the recession, and unemployment is leveling off in many areas, Seattle has not yet shared in this trend. Some 90,000 in the state may get 13 more weeks of aid through the Extension of Unemployment Benefits Act signed by President Nixon in December, Nixon's approval of the space-shuttle development project (TIME, Jan. 17) also could improve the city's employment outlook if Boeing gets a healthy portion of the contracts to be awarded this summer. The 38,000 workers still at Boeing were somewhat upset when the Pay Board rejected a proposed 12% pay increase for aerospace workers and then voted to limit the first year raise to 8.3%. Although some Boeing employees fired off protest letters and telegrams to the President. most admitted that they were happy they still had jobs to go to. In Seattle, that is all that matters.

INDOCHINA

## There's Still a War On

WITH the next-to-final phase of the U.S. withdrawal from Viet Nam in sight at last, the war suddenly appeared to be not dwindling down but rapidly building up again. Last week, even as President Nixon was announcing the pullout of 70,000 more G.I.s by May I, the North Vietnamese were carrying out an ominous mow offensive in each of Indochina's

major battlegrounds.

In Laos, Communist troops scored a stunning victory by forcing the evacuation of Long Cheng, the celebrated C1A base near the Plain of Jars. They also scattered the battered remnants of the U.S.-backed army of Meo tribesmen that was, until recently, the only force that could keep the Communists in check in Laos.

in Greek anholds, government troops continued to give ground to the North Vietnamese troops, who now control most of the northeastern countryside. At Krek, 2,500 Cambodian troops simply fled when the 1,0000 South Vietnames of the 1,0000 South Vie

► In South Viet Nam, Saigon forces took up defensive positions, primarily astride infiltration routes and around major cities and military bases, to await a sizable flare-up in Communist

activity that is expected to peak at the time of the *Tet* holidays, which fall in mid-February. Meanwhile the North Vietnamese moved mobile missile launchers right up to South Viet Nam's northern frontiers, and the air war continued. The U.S. last week conducted its seventh "protective reaction" strike of the year against SAM sites in North Viet Nam.

Despite the poor results of the recent hombing. U.S. military officials insisted that the enemy was capable only of "cheapy victories" in unimportant terform the results of the results of the terror of the results of the reting ground war should dispet the rotion, widespread in the U.S., that the fliphing is over, at least for the Amerian G.I. Technically, U.S. troops are indeed in a "defensive" posture, as indeed in a "defensive" posture, as their main job is to protect American facilities. But for a good number of the 139,000 G.J.s. still in Vict Nam, that job means endless patrols out in that job means endless patrols out in look very much like war.

In all probability, the last U.S. Army combat unit in Viet Nam will be the 7,000-man 3rd Brigade of the First Cavalry Division (Airmobile), which is responsible for the security of a vast area of Vietnamese countryside surrounding the huge American installations at Bien Hoa, Long Binh and the Tan Son Nhut airbase outside Saigon. Recently, TDME Correspondent Rudolph Rauch joined one 3rd Brigade company as it pushed off from a fire base 35 miles east of Saigon to begin a patrol in search of North Vietnamese infiltrators. His report:

Nobody in Charlie Company wantel to be where he was, and when we walked off Fire Base Hall and into the jungle, it was easy to sympathize. We marched as a company for an After two miles, the junge gave way to incredibly thick undergrowth—not high enough to block out the sun and too dense to move through, either quickly or silently. Napalm strikes had killed all the tall trees whose shade legel floor, do not the junele floor.

Charlie Company was fresh from a weekend in the seaside resort of Vung Tau-a prized opportunity for revelry and relaxation that comes only once every 45 days. The company has no barracks, no dress uniforms (they are stored in boxes at Bien Hoa) and no personal possessions (letters are the only personal items allowed in the field). The Vung Tau weekend, which the men enjoy in fatigues, is the only break in an endless cycle of ten- to 15-day patrols and three-day rests on a fire base with no hot showers and few other amenities.

No. Hummocks. We are supposed to patrol until 5 o'clock, when the rules say that the night defensive position should be set up. If a unit moves after 5, there is a danger that a contact might run on after darkness, making air support more difficult. But at 5 it is pouring rain, and we are still in secrub, which is not agree no trees big enough to stop en-

CHARLIE COMPANY SOLDIERS ABOARD HELICOPTER DURING COMBAT PATROL IN JUNGLES EAST OF SAIGON



emy mortars. It is close to 6 when we find a few trees, and everybody starts putting up his hooch. I pull out my hammock, "No hammocks," says Sergeant Henry A. Johnson, a Virginian who has a master's degree in communications, "The C.O. doesn't allow them. Too vulnerable to mortars. The C.O. believes in being cautious.

"Line One." When we move out at dawn next morning, everyone is a bit more nimble, perhaps because the Vung Tau hangovers are gone. We walk all morning, stopping for a tenminute break each hour. At the noon break, the radio sputters with orders from the battalion commander to a unit that has made contact with the enemy five miles away. There was an ambush; one American was killed when he walked into an NVA bunker complex. Another is wounded and a helicopter is down. The battalion commander, flying overhead in his helicopter, says he is going in to pick up the downed pilot. His chopper is loaded with electronic gear and it is too heavy for any task that requires acrobatics. "Jesus, Colonel, be careful," whispers the radio operator, Pfc, Erik Lewis, 21. The rescue is successful

Lewis tells me that a "Line One" (meaning a G.I. combat death in army jargon) "happens just rare enough so that nobody at home knows about it. But if you're out here, your peace out-look goes straight to zero." And, he adds, "I'm going to kill as many of those mothers as I can.

Charlie Company's commander, Captain Thomas D. Smith, was a young lawyer about to open an office in Omaha when he was drafted in 1966. Since then Smith, who is about to turn 30, has seen a number of "Line Ones," In the first two weeks of the new year, the 3rd Brigade suffered two killed and 34 wounded in skirmishes with its chief opponent, the 33rd NVA regiment, which prowls the jungles east of Saigon. The only way to stay alive in the jungle, Smith believes, is to keep moving. "You stop pushing and they'll walk all over you, he says

At 10 a.m. on the third day, we are crouched over a small stream refilling canteens when the radio crackles: we are going to be dropped by copter into the area where the G.I.s had been ambushed yesterday. We move to the nearest landing zone -and wait. Finally, at 1 p.m. the helicopters show up to ferry us in a flotilla of six-man groups to the assault landing zone. I ride in the third chopper (the fourth or fifth is thought to be the most desirable) with Sergeant Henry R. Campbell of Newington, Conn., who won a Bronze Star in a firefight last October. Campbell is modest about his star ("Hell, all I did was put out all the firepower I could"), but he is also wryly amused by the Stateside impression of the nature of the war.



HORDES OF CHEERING BENGALIS WELCOMING MUJIB AT DACCA RACE COURSE

"My mother can't believe I'm in danhe says as he sits in the door of the chopper with a machine gun across his knees. "She says the President says it's all defensive now, so

how could it be dangerous?

We land in elephant grass in a clearing. The only thing to be heard besides the rotor blades is the feeble stutter of the door gunner's machine gun. The landing zone is "cold" -meaning that there are no enemy about-but the troops find fresh tracks almost immediately. We follow the trail until shortly after 5, when another night position is set up. The forward artillery observer calls in artillery strikes on an area that he thinks the enemy might have moved into. He orders the strikes for 10 p.m. -like booking a telephone call-and waits up for them. Everyone else sleeps.

Too Much Rain. At dawn we set off again. When we finally reach the ambush site, we find only some rice left behind by the NVA, a pair of bloody trousers, a B-40 North Vietnamese rocket case and a document no-

body can read.

It is four days since we walked off Fire Base Hall. There has been no contact but several scares, a lot of heat, a surfeit of leeches, too much rain for the dry season, and a wearying round of days that begin at 7 and end twelve hours later, when the light fails. Charlie Company is one-third of the way through its patrol. Ten more days exactly like the four before, and Charlie will be taken back to a fire base, to stand in reserve in case another unit needs assistance. Three days on the base, and ten more in the field. When I get a helicopter to leave, I am handed letters to mail from more than half of the company. "If we're not here," asks Sergeant James Wiggins, "how come they're getting

#### BANGLADESH

#### A Hero Returns Home

All weekend long the people of Bangladesh thronged into Dacca, preparing to welcome their beloved "Bangabandhu" (friend of Bengal). By Monday noon, hundreds of thousands of jubilant Bengalis lined the streets of the capital, waving flags and shouting over and over. "Sheik Muiib! Sheik Muiib!" Promptly at 1:30 p.m., a blue and silver British Royal Air Force Comet dropped out of a brilliant sunny sky and ground to an abrupt halt on the shortened war-damaged runway. Sheik Mujibur Rahman was home at last.

As the Comet's door opened, the first gun of a 21-gun salute cracked through the air. Then Mujib, looking thin but surprisingly fit despite his ninemonth ordeal in a Pakistani prison. began a triumphant, two-hour ride through city streets to the Dacca Race Course. There, as a cheering crowd of half a million showered him with rose petals. Muiib enjoined them not to seek revenge for the 3.000.000 Bengalis slain by the Pakistani army

"Forgive them!" he cried. "Today I do not want revenge from anybody." But Mujib also declared his firm opposition to Pakistani President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's hopes for at least a symbolic reunification of the nation, "Now I say to you Bengal is independent, and let the people of Pakistan and the people of Bangladesh live happily. The unity of the country is ended."

After Bhutto set him free, Mujib flew first to London-where he stayed in the same special suite at Claridge's used by former Pakistani President

Although an Air-India Boeing 707 was put at his disposal, Mujib chose to fly in the R.A.F. Comet, partly to parry the feared threat of assassination or attack by Paki-stani fanatics, partly to avoid displaying so ob-viously his country's dependence on India.



MUJIB ON TRIUMPHAL RIDE

Yahya Khan-and then to New Delhi. There he was greeted with honors by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. In Dacca, Mujib's first major decision was that Bangladesh would have a parliamentary democracy on the order of Britain's, rather than the presidential system set up by the government in exile. He relinquished the presidency conferred upon him in his absence last April by the exiled Bengali leaders and assumed the post of Prime Minister. In addition, Mujib took on the defense, home affairs, information and Cabinet affairs portfolios, which will give him direct authority over the police and militia being formed from the Mukti Bahini liberation forces.

At his first official press conference last week, Muiib said that he envi sioned Bangladesh as the "Switzerland of the East." It would be a nonaligned socialist state, he said, with a foreign policy of "friendship to all and malice toward none." He appealed to all nations and international organizations for help in getting the shattered country back on its feet. As for the possibility of war crimes trials against former officials of East Pakistan, Mujib said that he had asked the United Nations to establish a commission to investigate atrocities committed during the war. But if the U.N. failed to do so, he warned, "we will follow our own policy.

No Strings. Bangladesh, whose existence as an independent nation had previously been acknowledged only by India and Bhutan, was formally recognized last week by East Germany, Bulgaria, Poland, Mongolia and Burma. Pakistan angrily served notice that it would sever diplomatic relations with all nations that did so-a policy that will surely prove untenable as more countries follow suit. Britain, which has already promised aid to Bangladesh through the U.N., is expected to provide recognition in a few weeks. Despite the urgings of Senators Edward Kennedy and Hubert Humphrey that the U.S. recognize Bangladesh, the White House last week said that it was not considering the move at present. Presumably, the Administration wants to wait until Indian troops are withdrawn and the new government has demonstrated its stability. U.S. Consuljib's inaugural ceremonies—the only representative, apart from the Chinese, to do so.

At the press conference, Mujin went out of his way to give special thanks to the American people who that the property of the

Mujib added that he found his country worse off than he had ex-country worse off than he had ex-country worse off than he had ex-country worse he said. "This time I vept. We have almost 3,000,000 dead. I am sure of a had supported that figure because my organization is in every village; they know who has been killed." Then, with visible emotion, he asked: "Why did the United States Government remain silent?"

#### GHANA

#### **Paying for Unpopularity**

While it lasted (two years and four months) the Ghana government of Prime Minister Kofi Abrefa Busia, Sk, as one of Africa's most unusual success stories. Popularly dected, it is own popularity, Said Finance Minister Joseph H. Mensah when he introduced an austerity budget last year. "This government is prepared to run the risk of political unpopularity in the risk of political unpopularity in tute of the coronomy"—1 task, he admitted, that might take ten years.

Unfortunately, Busia and his idealistic colleagues reckoned without the army. The oversight was odd, since it was the army that in 1966 had overthrown Ghana's first civilian government, the tyrannical regime of Kwame Nkrumah, and it was the army that had allowed the elections that brought the Busia government to power three years later. Last week the army moved again. Three days after the end of Pat Nixon's official visit, and two days after Busia had flown to London for treatment of an eye ailment, the first brigade of the Ghanaian army moved out of its barracks in Accra, overthrew the government and jailed the former leaders in a bloodless revolt.

The apparent leader of the coup was Lieut, Colonel I.K. Acheampong, 40, the British-trained brigade commander. He accused Busia of mismanagement, corruption, "hypocrisy" and arbitrary arrests—almost the same charges the army had justifiably leveled against Nkrumah. The officers were particularly angry that the economymided government had cut the military budget by 11% and had abolished ecomptions and housing allowances) that the army had enjoyed "even under the Nkrumah regime."

Lost Strow. But there was more to the coup than that. In his drive for progress, Busia had left a trail of resentment and unrest. He sacked 600 civil servants (mostly for political reasons), cooperative, imposed a special "development" tax of 1% to 5% on incomes of more than \$1,000 a year, and banned the import of 150 items ranging from capacity of the property of

Many of Busia's troubles were not of his own making. Since he came to power, the world price of cocoa, Ghana's chief export crop, has dropped from more than \$1,000 at no to as low the comparison of the comparis

The new junta announced that the Ghanaian Parliament had been dissolved, and that the constitution had been "withdrawn." Before flying to the neighboring Ivory Coast, Busia declared in London that the Ghanaian peeple would resist "this selfish and statement was mostly wishfult thinking. Accra was so quiet that the junta did not even bother to impose a curfew.





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#### ZAÏRE REPUBLIC

#### The Zaïrization of Almost Everything

As proof positive of its independence, almost every new African nation has made a show of changing many of the place names imposed by its former colonial masters. None, though, have gone quite so far as the Zaire Republic, once known as the Belgian Congo. This month President Joseph Desiré Mobut to held a mass rally in Leopoldville to the proposition of the proposition of

Henceforth, Mobutu decreed, Katanga province will be called Shaba (after the Swahili word for copper. the source of the province's and the country's wealth), and the Stanley Pool —the Kinshasa harbor area named for Journalist-Explorer Sir Henry Morton Stanley-will be referred to as the Malebo Pool (palm tree, in one Zaïre dialect). Elisabethville had already been renamed Lubumbashi and Stanleyville had been changed to Kisangani. Now, even street names like Avenue Charles de Gaulle will have to go, says Mobutu, "despite the admiration we have for this illustrious Frenchman.

Falling into the carnival spirit, a crowd chanting "Mobutu, cha, cha, cha, cha" promptly tore down a statue of King Leopold I of the Belgians. Then they toppied a bronze statue of Exception of the Belgians of the Control of the Belgians of the Control of the Co

Inflexible Will. Mobutu's latest burst of name changing produced a volley of protest from Brazzaville, capital of the former French Middle Congo, which insisted that Mobutu had no right to unilaterally change the name of the Congo River since it is an international waterway and threatened to take the matter to the World Court. Some outsiders were unkind enough to suggest that Mobutu, a missionary-educated Roman Catholic, might well de-Westernize himself by dropping his Christian names. The President, as it happens, had that thought in mind. Last week he announced that he was considering re-naming himself Sese-Seko-Kuku-Ngbendu-Wa-Za-Banga which means, roughly, the hot-blooded warrior and man of the soil who cannot know defeat because of his endurance and his inflexible will to win and who belongs to all Zaïre. Later, though, he mercifully decided to make it simply Mobutu-Sese-Seko.



KING FREDERIK IX

#### DENMARK

#### The King Is Dead

Had he not been destined to become a King. Frederik IX of Denmark might well have armed a measure of fame as an orchestra conserve of the second of the seco

Frederik IX, who was King of Denmark from 1947 until his death last week at 72, was a monarch of many parts, and a few forgivable short-comings. As he once put it, "It's damn nice to be King." A robust 6 ft. 6 in., he trained in the navy, exercised to make himself "the strongest monarch in history," as a London newspaper once dubbed him, and sported tattoos on his arms and chest. To most Danes he was a discreet, suitable constitutional monarch and an ideal family man and father. His popularity was enhanced by Swedish-born Queen Ingrid and Daughters Margrethe, 31, who succeeds him, Benedikte, 27, married to German Prince Richard zu Sayn-Wittgenstein-Berleburg, and Anne-Marie, 25, the exiled Queen of Greece.

Never an intellectual or a particularly brilliant conversationalist, Frederik IX reigned with easygoing informality. From the Amalienborg Palace, he often watched steamers leaving Copenhagen, and sometimes, using a flashlight, he would signal greetings



QUEEN MARGRETHE II

in Morse code to the captain. Bicycling through the Tivoli Gardens one morning, he stopped to chat with an American tourist. "I'm a storekeeper from Chicago," said the tourist. "Who are you?" "Oh—I'm the King," replied Frederik IX.

On more public occasions, he was often shy and visibly ill at ease. Last New Year's Day, during his final television appearance, he appeared frail and sick. He was. Shortly after the speech, he was assailed in turn by the flu, pneumonia and, on Jan. 3, a massive heart attack; last week his heart finally failed.

many tanks. Formulae. The following of the property of the pro

The first woman to inherit the Danish throne since the 15th century, Queen Margrethe attended the universities of Copenhagen and Aarhus, the London School of Economics, Cambridge and the Sorbonne. She comment on miniskirts: "The miniskirts in oil mipossible, but my legs are." Pretty and occasionally moody, she sometimes exercises the royal prerogative of being stuffy when she feels in the comment of the comm

#### EASTERN EUROPE

#### Freedom to Travel

Warsaw radio called it "an agreement without precedent in the world"—an exageration, of course, but almost a forgivable one. What the radio referred to was an agreement this many allowing their citizens to visit each other's countries without the tedious exit formalities, border checks and stringent currency controls (904 a day for Polish tourists) that had made travel world war II almost as difficult as setting to the West.

Henceforth East German and Polish Travelers—and, as of last weekend, East Germans and Czechoslovaks—can cross their respective borders with only an identity card, in much the same way that Western Europeans travel freely in the Common Market.

The response was instantaneous, Within four days after the new regulations went into effect along the Oder-Neises frontier. 15,000 Poles trooped into East Germany, snapping up cameras, household appliances and electric shavers, which are almost impossible to huy at home. Going the other way, 90,000 East Germans in-vaded Polish greecy stores to take advantaged to the control of the prices, bought thousands of wicker basets and cleaned out the stock of blue jeans in the port of Szczecin (formerty Stettin).

Warm Welcome. The new ease of travel is a by-product of the recent four-power Berlin agreement (TIME, Sept. 13), which guarantees access between West Berlin and West 
Germany and allows West Berliners 
to travel with relative freedom to the 
East Germany and to East Berlin. 
The accord, however, contained next 
to nothing for East Germans, and

their complaints trickled up to Communist Party Chief Erich Honecker. During a Warsaw Paet summit meeting last September, he proposed that travel restrictions be eased within the Communist bloc. The suggestion was warmly welcomed by Warsaw, which is anxious to avoid a repetition of the properties of the properties of the comcenter 1970 and by the Czechoslovas, government, which has been plagued by massive popular discontent ever since the Soviet invasion of 1908.

By mid-April the new rules will also apply to travel between Poland and Czechoslovakia, Other Eastern European countries are rapidly falling into line. Hungary announced two weeks ago that its citizens will be issued a special passport, good for travel within the bloc and valid for five years. East Germany and Rumania plan to waive visas for each other's citizens in time for a summer rush to Rumania's Black Sea resorts. and



#### End of the Queen Elizabeth

ABOUT 300 shipyard workers, along with their wise and children, were visiting the vessel once known as the Queen Elizabeth, which was anchored just outside Hong Kong's buys harbor. Suddenly the ship caught fire. Most of those about easeped without injury while fire-the properties of the second properties of the prope

Named after Britain's Queen Mother, the Cunard Line's 83,000-ton Queen Elizabeth was the world's largest and most luxurious passenger liner when she was christened in 1983. The Elizabeth was designed as part maiden voyage to New York was delayed by the outbeat of World War II. The Elizabeth performed heroically as a troopship, carrying as many as 15,000 jampacked G.s. on a single voyage. After the war, the eligantly refurbished lime became the last word in grammen and New York. Capable of carrying 2,300 ammton and New York.

passengers and a crew of 1,296, the 1,031-ft. ship was so vast that British Actress Bea Lillie once quipped: "Say, what time does this place get to England?" Hurt by jet-age competition, the Queens began losing

money, and in the late 1968s both were sold to American investors, who intended to use them as hotels and tourist attractions. After rolling at anchor at Port Everglades, Fla., the Queen Elizabeth was resold in 1970 for \$3.2 million to Hong Kong Shipping Magnate C.Y. Tung, Renaming the ship Sensibe University of play on his initial content of the co

The fire, which broke out simultaneously in at least three separate areas last week, caused speculation about arson and sabotage, particularly since Tung is an arton Xonmunist dominated shipbuilders union. However, heaps of highly inflammable construction materials of the property of t

"Different "At Beckley-Cardy, most companies are fairly routine. We're use their ought to-slove by ourselves. banks in "So we don't go to our bank different on the problem is really a tough one."

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Poland and Bulgaria are negotiating a similar agreement.

Eastern Europeans generally have more money to spend than opportunity to spend it, and the new freedom to travel—even within the bloe—is a major concession, for which the government of the spending th

By contrast, East Germans will find in Poland a relative freedom of speech that they cannot enjoy at home. Besides nonaligned Yugoslavia, the only other country to remain outside the new arrangements is the Soviet Union itself, whose citizens remain less free to travel than those of any other nation in the Warsaw Pact.

#### MAITA

#### Poker with Dom

With the approach of Prime Minister Dom Minforl's Jan. 15 deadline for Britain to either pay more money or give up its bases on Malla, the negotiations took on some of the overgreater of the prime of

At home, "Deadline Dom's" bluff was psychologically strengthened by 2,000 or so of his Laborites, who marched through the streets of Valletta, chanting slogans and stoning buildings. Meanwhile, British Prime Minister Edward Heath was being urged to up the ante by two of his NATO partners, Italy and the U.S. The Nixon Administration reportedly suggested that NATO could help raise the package to \$35.1 million; just before the NATO Council held a round of meetings on the Malta situation, its secretary-general, Joseph Luns, flew to London to talk to Heath.

At first, the very suggestion of a compromise infuriated the British, who felt that a surrender to Mintoff now would only encourage him to ask for even more money in the future. Then both sides had second and more so-ber thoughts. Mintoff fiew to Rome of a series of bargaining talks with London and British December Minster for a series of bargaining talks with London and British December Minster for a series of the support of the surface of the support of the surface of the surface

#### ITALY

#### Goodbye, Colombo

Through two Parliaments, ten governments and five Premiers, Italy during the past decade has been ruled by an unstable but basically unchanging center-left coalition. Beset by continual infighting, the coalition has fallen apart on an average of once has a continual infighting, the coalition has fallen apart on an average of once had to great part of the part of t

Last week the 17-month-old government of Premier Emilio Colombo toppled in another such crisis—one, moreover, that raised the question of



EX-PREMIER EMILIO COLOMBO Agreeing to disagree.

how much longer the center-left coalition formula could survive at a time when a deep recession is exacerbating all of Italy's social ills. The crisis was provoked by the tiny but influential Republican Party, which withdrew its support to protest what it viewed as irresponsible and inflationary government spending. Unwilling or unable to change course to meet the Republicans' demands, the other parties in the coalition-the Socialists. Social Democrats and Christian Democrats -could agree only to disagree. Colombo dutifully handed his resignation to President Giovanni Leone, and prepared to carry on as a caretaker Premier while Leone talked to the parties about a replacement-presumably hoping that the task could be completed in less than the 16 days of balloting required for his own election last month.

#### ECUADOR

#### The Tuna War Continues

The yellow-fin tuna are running good this year in the broad waters of the Humboldt Current off the coast of Ecuador, one of the richest fishing grounds in the world. Once again, as they have for more than a decade, U.S. fishermen and the Ecuadorian navy are squaring away for their annual squabble at sea.

Last week two U.S. tunaboats, the Western King and the Anne Maria, the first captured by Ecuadorian patrol boats this year, were forced to pay a total of \$151,100 in fines. With a 50-boat flouilla headed down from San Diego and the prospect of yet and the prospect of yet are sold to the state of the state of the state when the state of the state when the state of the

The dispute dates from 1952, when Ecuador, Chile and Peru signed the Declaration of Santiago, which reserved fishing privileges within a 200mile offshore limit for their own citizens and for properly licensed foreign vessels. In the case of Ecuador, the license fee averages around \$10,000 per boat, a reasonable enough sum since a single catch can be worth \$225,-000. But most nations, including the U.S. and the Soviet Union, observe a twelve-mile limit. They fear that the Santiago Declaration will set a precedent severely inhibiting free access to large sections of the seas. Already, half a dozen other Latin nations have announced a 200-mile limit, and Iceland recently proposed extending its fishing rights to 50 miles.

Machington has refused to let American fishermen buy Ecuadorian licenses (as Japanese fishermen do, for example) on the grounds, that it would tacitly acknowledge the legitimacy of the 200-mile claim. At the same time, the U.S. Treasury has picked up the tab for the fines. Every year, however, the ante has been going up last year 3 amounted to \$2.5 million.

Frozen Aid, In retaliation, the Administration has cut off military sales and credits to Ecuador. That action led Ecuador to protest to the Organization of American States that the U.S. was employing illegal sanctions. In recent weeks, the San Diego based American Tunaboat Association, which does \$20 million worth of fishing in Ecuadorian waters, has been badgering the White House in San Clemente and Washington to do something to protect American fishermen. At week's end, Meyer and President José Velasco Ibarra still had not reached an agreement, but the Ecuadorian Foreign Ministry said the talks would continue. The U.S. is reportedly inclined to allow American fishermen to buy licenses "under protest," pending an international agreement on territorial waters at next year's U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea.

#### CHILE

#### Allende's Troubles

"To those who say the days of Chile's popular government are num-bered, I say that they can swallow their tongues." So recently declared Chilean President Salvador Allende Gossens, the first Marxist head of state to win office through a free election. Nonetheless, wagging tongues inside and out of Chile continue to predict doom for Allende's 14-month-old Ponular Unity coalition. Their predictions may be premature, but Chile's economic problems are steadily worsening. and the opposition forces of the Christian Democrats and the rightist National Party are increasing their attacks on Allende, whose popularity has fallen in recent weeks.

Currently, the opposition parties, which control a substantial majority in Chile's Chamber of Deputies, are trying to embarrass Allende by impeaching his most trusted Cabinet member, Socialist Interior Minister José Tohá. The move was transparently political, since even opposition members concede that Tohá is an effective and capable minister. He was formally accused by Christian Democratic Deputies and Nationalists, however, of having failed to control armed guerrilla groups of both the right and the left -particularly those leftists who had helped peasants make unauthorized land seizures-and a host of other, petty "crimes.

Two weeks ago, the Chamber of Deputies approved the impeachment proceedings, thereby requiring the Senate-in which the opposition has a majority of one-to sit in judgment on Tohá. Under the Chilean constitution, a Cabinet officer faced with impeachment proceedings is automatically suspended from his post, Furious, Allende challenged the Chamber by making Tohá the acting Defense Minister and giving his old portfolio to Defense Minister Alejandro Ríos Val-divia, a moderate leftist. The opposition immediately complained that Allende was illegally circumventing the constitution.

On the grounds that the present Congress does not represent the will of the people, Allende has threatened to hold a national plebiscite to replace the Chamber and the Senate with a unicameral "People's Assembly." His proposals, if put into effect, would emphasize the power of the President and downgrade the legislature. The opposition, meanwhile, has introduced a constitutional amendment -which stands a good chance of passage-that would restrain the President's ability to nationalize industry without congressional approval.

Allende, as it happens, may well have more trouble economically than politically. Chile's agricultural production has plummeted, partly because of illegal land seizures by wandering bands of armed peasants. Chile's net capital reserves dropped from \$343 million in 1970 to \$45 million at the end of 1971. The explanation was a disastrous fall in world-market prices for copper, Chile's main export, and loss of credit as Allende has nationalized foreign-owned companies.

Allende has unilaterally suspended Chile's payment on foreign debts and last week formally asked foreign banks and governments for a threeyear moratorium on the country's obligations, which now total \$3.3 billion. Chile's international creditors, including the U.S., have agreed to meet in Paris next month to discuss the moratorium.

Meanwhile, the people are grumbling. One clue to Allende's future may be found in the results of two bitterly contested provincial elections held last Sunday to pick a federal Deputy and a Senator. Although the Popular Unity coalition was narrowly favored to win, the loss of either contest would indicate darker days ahead for Allende and his Andean version of Marxist socialism.

#### AUSTRALIA

#### The Nymph of Nullarbor

A naked nymph pulling a kangaroo's tail? Or was she really pulling

a million Australian legs? "She's out there, all right," said Hunter Ron Sells, insisting he had spotted a white girl running wild with a herd of kangaroos across the Nullarbor desert in southwestern Australia. "When she saw us, she watched us for a few minutes, and then she dashed off with the 'roos into the scrub." Sells is not the only desert rat who claims to have observed this unusual bit of fauna. Rancher Graeme Campbell reports that the girl wears nothing but a sort of furry bikini, Bus Driver Bob Marshall swore that late one night he and his passengers spotted her wearing a brief skirt and a furry cloak. The passengers gen-erously left some sandwiches and milk for her beside the road.

Word of the sightings spread across Australia, and in no time at all, the dusty hamlet of Eucla (pop. 8) was overrun by reporters and television crews in search of the desert nymph and her marsupial friends. Alas, they found not a single clue. Nor could anybody determine who the bikinied girl might be. An Adelaide man wondered if it could be his missing daughter, who had loved to hand-feed kangaroos near their former home. Steve Patupis, owner of Eucla's sole watering hole, the Amber Motel, suggested that "she' might be an itinerant Englishman who had disappeared from the motel last year, leaving his luggage behind.

To residents of Eucla, the affair was great fun. Not surprisingly, they kept reporting new traces of the mysterious nymph. Last week Patupis proposed to capitalize on Eucla's newfound notoriety by building a vast tourist complex, complete with gambling casino. After all, he reasoned, we must not let this worldwide publicity go down the drain."

By that time, two enterprising cameramen had managed to produce some pictures of a girl running with the kangaroos-and actually pulling their tails. Desert-wise oldtimers in the sunparched Nullarbor, however, were not convinced. "Any bird go flitting around in the scrub here with nothing on," snorted one bushman, "would bloody soon burn off what's bobbing, I can tip vou." Added Sheep Farmer Harvev Gurney: "The water holes are all dried up. She'd be burned to a crisp.'





#### PEOPLE



EDWARD OF ENGLAND & WALLIS OF BALTIMORE



RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN & FAYE DUNAWAY

Untold thousands of U.S. radios were tuned in during the small hours of the morning of Dec. 11, 1936, to hear a relay of the strained voice of handsome King Edward VIII of England announce that he was abdicating his throne because he could not go on "without the help and support of the woman I love." Soon untold millions of U.S. TV sets will be tuned to ABC's version of the royal romance -called, inevitably, For the Woman I Love. Richard Chamberlain and Faye Dungway make creditable lookalikes for Edward of England and Wallis Simpson of Baltimore—now Duke and Duchess of Windsor.

Superrocket Mick Jagaper of the Rolling Stones used to sing one song called Rothy Tuesday, But it was a Wednesday evening when Mick went to the dentist with a small ruby and asked him to insert it in his upper right incisor (one of the few sound teeth he has left). Now he is not so sure he likes the effect and is thinking of having it removed.

"Holy sex education!" as Batmans, Robin might say, Unitarian Universality, Sunday schools are howing assessment of the state of the sta

ing of Washington's 20th Century Club. "We are denying them the whole knowledge of love and showing them only the animalistic characteristics. Why, when we know what happened to Know what happened to the Roman Empire, do we believe that we can escape that kind of end?"

The flirtation of the week took place at the Russian embassy in Washington, which gave a reception for Culture Minister Yekaterina Furtseya -61, blonde, and the highest-ranking woman in the Soviet Union. Straight from the airport with a fresh San Clemente suntan, Presidential Adviser Henry Kissinger came to meet her. Someone asked if Kissinger would have the same success with the ladies in Moscow that he does in Hollywood. Furtseva (twinkling at him over the vodka and caviar); Bolshe (Bigger), Kissinger (twinkling back): I hope you have a heart specialist in Moscow. Furtseva: Don't worry. I am surprised-I had heard you were ten feet tall. Kissinger: That's because my staff has to approach me on their knees. Both (toasting): To friendship, real friendship.

Will Painter Andrew Wyeth play Gilbert Stuart to Richard Nixon's George Washington? Yes, said Wyeth, he had been asked to paint the President's formal portrait. No, said a White House spokesman, no decision had been made. Well, said Wyeth.
"I'll stick to painting weeds in Brandywine Valley." Wait, said Presidential
Press Secretary Round Ziopie," Wood is a beginned to the beautiful to the time will not come." But the time will not come while Nixon is in office. "There is on office." There is on office if the president to the Transit of a formal partial." The President told Trans. "It's torture. There's nothing to do but just sit there."

A poetry reading is one of the Japanese imperial household's ancient New Year ceremonies. This year's reading, just held, included poems by Emperor Mirabhie, Empress Mogado. Beautiful and the Javyllable wada style and dealing with the subject of mountains. An unficial translation of Hirobito's entry, inspired by a plane ride over the Alpy during his recent European tour." Over during his recent European tour." Over this poem of Alpine and the Alpyland of the Alphane of Alpine and Alpine and

What does Actress Paulette Goddam smell like? She informed Columnist Eugenia Sheppard that her late husband, Novelist Erich Maria Remarque, had told her, "You smell like pencil shavings."

The late Maurice Chevalier, whose onstage eye was permanently cocked at a pretty girl, kept whatever reallife romances he may have had well out of public sight and mind. Now the word from his close friends is that after the tax man has taken half of Chevalier's estimated \$5,000,000 estate, about 40% of the remainder will go to one Odette Mélier, a widowed former actress whom Chevalier met in 1952 and who now lives in an apartment he found for her near his home. Said Mme. Mélier: "Maurice Chevalier was a marvelous grandfather for my little girl, Pascale. He was a marvelous friend to me. I am in mourning.



ODETTE AT CHEVALIER'S FUNERAL Marvelous grandfather.

#### ENVIRONMENT

#### The Worst Is Yet to Be?

The turnaces of Pittsburgh are cold; the assembly lines of Detroit are still. In Los Angeles, a few paunt survivors of a plague desperately till freeway center strips, backyards and outlying fields, hoping to raise a subsistence crop, London's offices are dark. its docks deserted. In the farm lands of the Ukraine, abandoned tractors litter the fields: there is no fuel for them. The waters of the Rhine, Nile and Yellow rivers reek with pollutants.

Fantastic? No, only grim inevitability if society continues its present dedication to growth and "progress." At least that is the vision conjured by an elaborate study entitled The Limits to Growth. Its sponsors are no latter-

day Jeremiahs, but the 70 eminently respectable members of the prestigious Club of Rome. These include Aurelio Peccei, the Italian economist (and former Olivetti chief) who now heads the management firm of Italconsult in Rome; Kogoro Uemura, president of the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations; and Britain's Alexander King, director general for scientific affairs of the Office for Economic Cooperation and Development. It is as if David Rockefeller, Henry Ford and Buck-

minster Fuller suddenly came out against commerce and technology. The club was founded by Peccei

back in 1968 with the avowed purpose of exploring the large issues confronting society. "We needed something to make mankind's predicament more visible, more easy to grasp, says Peccei. To that end, the Volkswagen Foundation granted the club \$250,000 in 1970. Peccei turned to an international team of scientists led by M.I.T. Computer Expert Dennis Meadows and told them to study the most basic issue of all-survival.

Meadows, 29, had studied the new field of "systems dynamics." His mentor was M.I.T. Professor Jay Forrester, the brilliant developer of a computer model that could simulate the major ecological forces at work in the world today. Forrester's model begins with the recognition that all these factors are interlocked. Human population cannot grow without food for sustenance. Since just about all the globe's best land is already under cultivation. farm production can rise only through use of tractors, fertilizers, pesticides

-all products of industry. But more industrial output not only demands a heavier drain on natural resources that are scarce even now; it also creates more pollution. And pollution ultimately interferes with the growth of both population and food.

Using this model, Meadows and his team fed M.I.T.'s megacomputer with an array of data ranging from expert opinion to hard, empirical facts -the world's known resources, population growth rates, the incidence of pollution connected with nuclear power plants etc

The question Meadows had to answer was: How long can population and industrialization continue to grow on this finite planet? Unlike the doomsday ecologists who predict that man will drown in pollution or starve beof this basic dilemma, Meadows postulated other scenarios. He assumed that there are still huge, undiscovered reserves of natural resources, say, under the oceans. Testing that possibility, Meadows' computer shows that industrialization will accelerate-and the resulting runaway pollution will overwhelm the biosphere. Might not new technological devices control pollution? Sure, says the computer, but then population would soar and outstrip the ability of land to produce food. Every advance in technology consumes scarce natural resources, throws off more pollutants and often has unwanted social side effects. like creating huge and unmanageable unemployment. What if pollution was abated, the birthrate halved and food production doubled? The readouts are no less glum. There would still be some pollution from every farm and factory, and cumulatively it would still trigger catastrophe. After running

thousands of such hypotheses through the computer. Meadows sums up his conclusion tersely: "All growth projections end in

collapse.

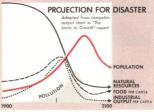
The Meadows team offers a possible cure for man's dilemma-an all-out effort to end exponential growth, start-

ing by 1975. Population should be stabilized by equalizing the birth and death rates. To halt industrial growth, investment in new, nonpolluting plants must not exceed the retirement of old facilities. A series of fundamental shifts in behavioral patterns must take place.

Instead of yearning for material goods, people must learn to prefer services, like education or recreation. All possible resources must be recycled, including the composting of organic garbage. Products like automobiles and TV sets must be designed to last long and to be repaired easily.

As the report presents it, the result is a sort of utopia-not the stagnation of civilization. "A society released from struggling with the many problems imposed by growth," the report says, "may have more energy and ingenuity available for solving other problems." Research, the arts, athletics might well flourish in a nogrowth world. Nor would developing nations necessarily be frozen into everlasting poverty. Without the burden of an increasing population, they might provide fewer citizens more amenities.

"The report makes one thing abundantly clear: there is a limit to everything," says Japan's Yoicha Kaya, a club member and systems analyst now working for the Battelle In-stitute in Geneva, "There is no use in



cause of overpopulation, Meadows' system concludes that the depletion of nonrenewable resources will probably cause the end of the civilization enjoyed by today's contented consumer.

End in Collapse. The sequence goes this way: As industrialization grows, it voraciously consumes enormous amounts of resources. Resources become scarcer, forcing more and more capital to be spent on procuring raw materials, which leaves less and less money for investment in new plants and facilities. At this stage, which might be about 2020, the computer's curves begin to converge and cross (see chart). Population outstrips food and industrial supplies. Investment in new equipment falls behind the rate of obsolescence, and the industrial base begins to collapse, carrying along with it the service and agricultural activities that have become dependent on industrial products (like medical equipment and fertilizers). Because of the lack of health services and food, the world's population dwindles rapidly.

In an attempt to find a way out



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Western Hemisphere.



Freeport is international entertainment and Bahamian Goombay.



Abaco is where Freeport is. In the Bahamas. Abaco is in the 700 Bahama Out Islands. New Plymouth, on Green Turtle Cay, looks like the Plymouth, Massachusetts of a century ago. Wild boar and wild ponies still are found in the cedar forests of Great Abaco. Basin Harbour Cay has limestone cliffs sculptured by weather into gargoyles. And "Mother Mirle's" features a succulent fish called goggle-eye. When you come to the Bahamas, you come to a sea of islands. Starting only 50 miles off the Florida coast. Once you get there, you can have it quiet. Or not so quiet. Or not quiet at all. And all you have to do is see your travel agent.

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#### ENVIRONMENT

One glaring weakness nonetheless remains in the report. It lacks a description of how a society dedicated to upward and onward growth can change its ways. Dennis Meadows, thoroughly aware of the problem, is trying to raise funds for a computer study of the possibilities. To date, he has had little success. Why? Mainly because Americans still tend to believe that continual growth is the solution to all problems.

The Club of Rome is not alone in its concern. Last week Britain's Ecologist magazine devoted 22 pages to a "Blueprint for Survival" that also projects disaster and argues for quick action to end exponential growth. The article gains its authority not from computer studies but from the endorsement of 33 of the U.K.'s most distinguished scientists, including Biologist Sir Julian Huxley, Geneticist C.H. Waddington and Naturalist Peter Scott. Unrestricted industrial and population expansion, they warn, must lead to "the breakdown of society and of the life support systems on this planet-possibly by the end of this century and certainly within the lifetime of our children.

Why has this dangerous trend not received wider attention? "Governments," reported the article, "are either refusing to face the relevant facts or are briefing their scientists in such a way that the seriousness is played down." As a result, "we may muddle our way to extinction."

Rather than wait, the scientists suggest urgent efforts to encourage a steady or declining population and heavy new taxes on raw materials. The taxes would penalize industries that consume great amounts of nonrenewable natural resources and favor those that are labor intensive, thus keeping employment levels high. Another new tax would be based on the life of industrial products. A consumer buying a machine-made product that lasts one year would pay a 100% tax on it, while a product built to last 100 years would be taxfree. Stiff as such measures may seem now, the Ecologist says, they will avoid imposing infinitely greater hardships on future generations of British citizens.



#### Miss Kiyoko suggests JAL's Japanese/English business card service.

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wy departure date is \_\_\_\_\_\_and the airnine and triging number are number are and the JAL counter at the following Tokyo location: \_\_JAL International Passenger Servic Center \_\_Imperial Hotel \_\_Tokyo Hilton Hotel \_\_Palace Hotel \_\_Hotel New Japan \_\_Hotel Okura \_\_Hotel New Otani

□ Akasaka Tokyu Hotel □ Hotel Keio Plaza □ Pacific Hotel (Check one.)



#### EDUCATION

#### No Place to Hide

"A nauseating mixture of vacuous sociological theories," wrote the Richmond Times Dispatch

mond Times-Dispatch.

"Harsh, acrimonious, sometimes arrogant," complained its afternoon

counterpart, the News Leader.
"I want my rights back," said the placard carried by a woman picketing the city's courthouse.

What caused all this anger-and may cause a lot more throughout the U.S.-was a landmark decision by U.S. District Judge Robert R. Merhige Jr., who last week ordered Virginia state officials to consolidate the increasingly black (now 69%) school system of Richmond with two surrounding suburban districts that are 91% white. It was the first time a federal court had brushed aside metropolitan boundary lines to bring about racial integration, and it set an unofficial precedent for the merging of other largely black cities with white suburbs. Rulings on similar cases are expected shortly in Detroit, Indianapolis, Grand Rapids and Wil-

mington, Del.

Whites' Flight. The Richmond case runs back through more than a decade of controversy. During the late 1950s, while some Virginia schools were closing in protest against Federal orders to integrate, the State Pupil Placement Board kept integration within narrow limits. In Richmond, where the school board chairman was Lewis F. Powell Jr., now a Supreme Court Justice, the first blacks entered white schools in 1960, but only two of them. The following year, the NAACP filed a suit on behalf of eleven black youngsters aged eleven to 14, which led to court-ordered busing across the city. Even then, though, the blacks did not achieve real integration because the whites were already fleeing to suburbia,

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While the percentage of whites attending Richmond schools dropped from 57% in 1954 to 31% in 1971, the number of white students in the two neighboring suburban counties tumped from 23,000 to nearly 60,000.

more than 2000 and a meeting and the firm I stage when the firm I stage whething himself, the Richmond school board last year finally joined the original eleven plaintiffs and sought a merger with Henrico and Chesterfield counties (see map). In ruling for that merger, the judge declared that the state has an "affirmative duty" to eliminate all vestiges of segregation; it cannot string off this duty by pairing for local control of schools or by insisting out radiational boundary tiles.

According to Merhige's plan, the mes superdistrict will start operation next fall. It will bus 78,000 of the 101,000 students up to 55 minutes each way to achieve a racial mix with a 40% black maximum in all schools. The system may be expensive, Merhige wrote, but such integration "is essential to equality of education, and the Constitution of the U.S." As for popular sentiment against the consolidation plan, he dismissed that by saying. "Community resistance to change affords no legal basis for the perpet-

uation of racial segregation No Guinea Pig. There were ample signs of such resistance, however. Some parents talked of private school or of further flight beyond the suburbs to outlying farm land, and William S. Hanner, president of the Henrico County P.T.A., has vowed that his children would not go to Richmond schools: "I won't make my child a guinea pig. I'll use every devious trick I can to keep my kids right here." Nor were such protests limited to Virginia, Said Phillip Lee, chairman of a Save Our Children committee in a suburb of Detroit: "We are peaceful people, but if they think they're going to apply the Richmond decision here, there's going to be big trouble."

If Judge Merhige is upheld by the higher courts (and he has been reversed on remarkably few of his rulings), then, as the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot puts it, "he may go down in history as the Southern judge who pushed desegregation into the North.' Actually, the parallels between Richmond and the northern cities are not so clear. Merhige based his ruling on the thesis that the state once enforced segregation laws and now is under Supreme Court order to cancel the effects of those laws. In the north, where the proportion of Negroes in all-black schools is even higher than in the south (11.2% to 9.2%), de facto segregation derives from segregated housing, and it has been difficult to prove that any state sanctioned the condition



JUDGE ROBERT R. MERHIGE JR. Bia trouble ahead?

or has a legal obligation to change it. As for the eleven children who originally filled suit, they have all long since finished with the Richmond schools and gone their separate ways. One is at Harvard Medical School, One is at Harvard Medical School, one has disappeared, two married each other. "When I think about the fighting and everything. I'm sorry I did it," muses Phyllis Johnson Richardson, 24, now a housewife with a forther bids in their now,"

#### Excessive Entanglement

The financial plight of New York's crochial schools, which teach some 700,000 students whom the public school system could ill afford to handle, is desperate. So desperate that Governor Nelson Rockefeller promised to disburse \$33 million to non-public schools for "secular educational services" (including the teaching of English, math and history). Last week, a three-judge federal court, following Supreme Court decisions on similar programs in three other states, declared Rockefeller's plan unconstitutional, an "excessive entanglement between government and religion."

ween government and reingue.

Be produced together be leader amounced that they would find alternative ways to help parcelaid schools, possibly in the form of state income tax deductions for the parcelaid students' parents. But a spokesman for an association dedicated to church-state separation said that it would next that the spokesman for a state of the state of th

#### A Judge Under Siege

Public officials are natural targets of criticism, but confront such threats and abuse as Judge Robert R. Merhige, who has been pressing the integration of Richmond schools. TIME Correspondent Arthur White visited the Merhige home last week and reported:

A FEW hours after announcing his school decision, Judge Merhige picked up the telephone. "You'll be a dead man by midnight," snarled a man's voice. The experience has become almost routine; there have been bomb threats too. At a restaurant recently, an unknown woman approached Merhige and his family and hissed. "You son of a bitch."

The judge's beautiful 3-room Georgian brick home on seven acres in Henrice County resembles a fortress. A federal marshal began living there in 1970, when Merhige ordered crosstown busing for Richmond; nimore marshals are now assigned to the family. The building, lawn and approaches are lit by flood lamps, and armed guards with walkie-talkies patrol constantly.

One of the marshals accompanies Mrs. Merhige when she goes shopping. Another accompanies Son Mark, 11, to and from his private school. Two more drive the judge to his office, staying with him at all times, in the courtroom, in chambers, even in the bathroom.

A year ago, a marshal taught the judge to place a small pebble on his car hood at night; if it had not been knocked off by morning, he could be reasonably certain that no bomb had been wired to the ignition. Meritain that no bomb had been wired to the ignition. Meritain that had not have the pebble routine (marshals now make a careful inspection), but he occasionally showed his sense of humor by placing pebbles or even large stones on the hood off his law clerk's auto.

Despite the death threats, the Merhiges remain defant. "We have names for all the callers," says Shirl Merhige with a nervous smile. "The breathers, the tickers for simulate a time bomb) and the mean ones." Says the hige: "I refuse to take my number out of the phone book. I don't think judges should be intimidated my way." Merhige carries a .38-cal. pistol in his car and has received target-shooting instructions from the Silb. but he minimizes the gun's importance: "An awful lot of judges carry them nowadays."

Born in Brooklyn and raised on Long Island, Merhige, now 52, was a scrappy 5 ft. 8 in. when he won a basketball scholarship to High Point (N.C.) College. He later worked his way through the University of Richmond Law School. After flying 34 missions on a B-17 during World War II, he returned to Richmond to earn a wide reputation as a skilled trial attorney. "This is a fine city," he says, "It's been good to me, I came here with less than \$50 in my pocket. I'm a New Yorker by a set of geographical circumstances, but I'm a Virginian by choice. I love it." When nominated for a federal judgeship in 1967, Merhige was endorsed by liberals and conservatives alike. In Merhige's view, his controversial rulings were virtually dictated by the U.S. Constitution and the Supreme Court. "I don't invent anything. I just follow the law," he says.

As the floodlights gleamed outside the living room, and the dim figures of federal marshals could be seen partolling in the pouring rain, the judge related how had sent his wife and son to Europe last summer to avoid the turmoil. "We considered sending Mark to school in England this year but decided against it. added resignedly: "We live with fear all the time. But our country is changing, and this will pass."

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#### SPORT

#### Third Man Out

It was billed as a Stanley Cup playoff match between the New York Rangers and the Toronto Maple Leafs. As the evening progressed, it looked more like the Ringling Bros. Circus. Late in the last period at Madison Square Garden, New York's Vie Hadfield began trading punches with Toronto's Jim Harrison. Maple Leaf Goale Bernie Parent skated to Harrison's assistance and was intercepted by Ranger Goale Tory, Paren's 150 custom-made mask was snatched off the ice and thrown into the stands. Enraged when fans remitted to the complex of the control of the most progression of the control of the control of the intercept of the control of the control of the most progression of the control of the control of the most progression of the control of the control of the most progression of the control of the control of the most progression of the control of the control of the most progression of the control of the control of the control of the most progression of the control of the control of the control of the most progression of the control of the control of the control of the most progression of the control of the control of the control of the most progression of the control of the control of the control of the most progression of the control of the control of the control of the most progression of the control of the control of the control of the most progression of the control of the control of the control of the most progression of the control of the control



RANGERS & MAPLE LEAFS BRAWLING Follies and fiascoes.

fused to return the mask, Parent stalked off the ice. After a 30-minute delay and an unsuccessful search of the stands, Goalie Jacques Plante replaced Parent in the Maple Leaf lineup, But no sooner had play resumed than a new melee broke out, with players ice and pounding on whoever was handy. Final score: Maple Leafs 18, Rangers 15 penalties.

For doughty Clarence Campbell, the image-conscious president of the National Hockey League, that free-winging fiasco at the end of last season moved him to deliver a few stiff blows of this own. Slapping both teams of the loss of the

Campbell pushed through new rules calling for fines and automatic ejection of the first player to leave the bench for a brawl, as well as any third player who joins a two-man fight—pointedly omiting further penalties for the first two players who start swinging. "We're not against fighting: "explains Campbell, a former Khodes scholar and N.H.L. refere. "It's part of the game, But we are not going to tolerate the seneless spectrants of the players of the same of the players of the same of the players of the same into a force."

Before the current season began, players learned that Campbell meant business when two exhibition-game brawls brought fines totaling \$5,000. Now, with half the season gowe, there exist compared to the season gowe that the season gowe that the season gowe the exist compared with fen at this point last year. Major penalties have dropped by 30%, time spent in the penalty box has decreased 1,740 minutes in the first three months of the season, and the stocked with fines levied against fighters, is down from \$2,6000 to \$8,000.

Team Spirit. The new third-manout rule has had its greatest effect on the league's two-fisted "policemen." At this point last season, Toronto's Jim Dorey had amassed eight major penalties and spent 101 minutes in the penalty box; so far this season he has no major penalties and has been detained only 44 minutes. The Chicago Black Hawks' Keith Magnuson, the N.H.L. bad boy who once took karate and boxing lessons in order to intimidate his rivals, likes the change because "it leaves the fighting to the guys who can and will fight. It takes out the instigators, the guys who start fights simply because they know that their teammates will be around to help out." Says Ranger Coach Emile Francis: "I don't believe in guys coming off the bench. But I'll he honest with you. If I see a couple of guys going two-to-one on my man, I'm going to send someone in to help him.'

While Toronto's John McLellan still insists that there is nothing like free-for-alls to "create team spirit, the and the other N.H.L. coaches the their absence has speeded up the the company of the their absence has speeded up the susually wound up as some shirt-pulling and some tugging," says Chicago's Bill Reay. "They weren't worth the time that was lost." The fans seem to agree. Last week the N.H.L. proudly announced that while brawls have de-creased 5%.

Not counting the episode between periods of a recent match in Philadelphia, when Coach Al Arbour of the St. Louis Blase serfered a ten-stitch gash on his head 30 -minsut brasal in the stance between St. Louis playute brasal in the stance between St. Louis playter, fart and 200 policemen. Arbour and result in the stance of the players were later arrested for assault and battery and released on \$500

#### Trainer of the Year

Nothing riles California Horse Trainer Charles Whittingham more than the old clubhouse canard that West Coast thoroughbreds are not worth their oats until they have proved themselves on Eastern tracks. With Ack Ack, winner of seven straight stakes races in California, Whittingham felt that he had the horse to show up the haughty Easterners once and for all. Before he could be entered in the \$113,000 Woodward Stakes at New York's Belmont Park last October, however, Ack Ack was sidelined with a case of colic. In his stead, Whittingham went with Cougar II, a horse that Ack Ack had beaten with ease earlier in the season. Cougar II breezed home five lengths ahead of the best field the East could muster. Though Cougar II was dropped to third place for cutting off one of his rivals on the rail. Whittingham was confident

that "I proved my point."
Indeed he had, Af year's end Ack
Ack was named Horse of the Year,
the first time that a thoroughbred has
won the honor without competing in
the East. And last week, after finishing as the top money-winning trainer for the second year in a row (total
1971 carnings. \$1,730,170). Whitingham was voted Trainer of the Year.

Ack Ack is a prime example of whittingham's thesis that the best way to get a horse to run fast is to train him slowly. When the late Publisher Harry Guggenheim entrusted the big bay colt to Whittingham in 1969, the veteran trainer knew he had something special. "Notlung's gotances," he said. "The only question is how far he can go."

As a four-year-old Ack Ack was



WHITTINGHAM & ACK ACK Slowly does it.



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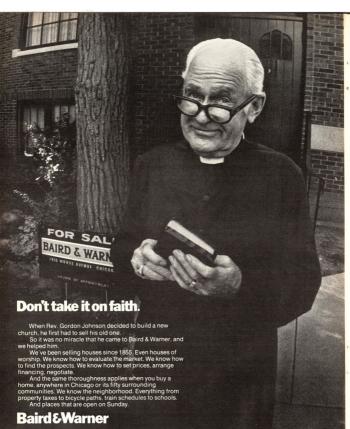
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Baird & Warner • 10 S. La Salle St., Chicago, III. 60603 (312) 236-1855 Sales • Finance • Management • Development • Insurance fully developed enough to attempt the longer distances, but Whittingham refused to push him. Gradually building the hore's stamming he ran him in only five races in 1970. All week wood of the longer stamming he ran him in only five races in 1970. All week wood order of his five starts, his winnings for the year totaled a meager \$59,775. Aware of Ack Ack's money-winning potential, Whittingham's fellow trainers were perplexed at his patience, were represented at his patience, and the patience of the patienc

Charlie offered his answer in 1971. After Ack Ack finished second in a sixfurlong sprint at Santa Anita, he ran longer and stronger with each succeeding race. He won the Santa Anita Derby by 11 lengths, the Hollywood Express by three, the American Handicap by four. All told, Ack Ack won seven of eight starts and a total of \$393,000 in the year. Explaining that "he didn't have anything more to prove," Whittingham and Ack Ack's new owners, Oilman E.E. ("Buddy") Fogelson and his wife, Actress Green Garson, decided to retire their prize to Kentucky, where his value as a

stud is an estimated \$5,000,000. Cerebrad Clicks, A trainer for 39 of his \$8 years, Whittingham was raised on a ranch in Otay, Calift, where as a boy he delivered newspapers on horse-back, Serving variously as stable hand, exercise boy and horse trader, he came to the control of the contr

While most successful trainers work for privately owned stables. Whittingham runs a public operation catering to such diverse horse owners as Florsheim Shoe Heiress Mary Jones and Composer Burt Bacharach, Says Bacharach: "When I got into this game I learned one thing in a hurry: Charlie knows how to wait. He's patient while others push too hard." Known as a man who "trains the owners. Whittingham says: "Owners have a lot of money invested in these horses. so you can expect them to want to have a say in what goes on. But I'm the one who has to make the decisions. I'm the trainer." He is also a master at selecting the right horse for the right race. Says the Daily Racing Form: "Charlie Whittingham enters horses like a bridge player laying down trump cards-a few cerebral clicks, and usually he pulls the right card."

A grade-school dropout who has 173,000 last year, Whittingham figures to have another banner year in 1972. He still has Cougar II, one of the top money winners last year (\$416,022), as well as such top-rated horses as Daryl's Joy and Turkish Trousers. Though his horses have won more than \$12 million over the years, Whittingham says: "I haven't got any special tricks. I just know my horses and treat them as individuals."



LONDONERS AMUSING THEMSELVES BY OGLING DERANGED PATIENTS IN BEDLAM

#### The End of Bedlam?

Once there was Bedlam, where curious Londoners could while away an afternoon by staring and laughing at the insane, who were kept in chains, writhing and screaming. Over the centuries, the treatment of the mentally ill has slowly improved. Yet just this month, an official inquiry into cruelty at a Lancashire mental hospital described how patients were locked in closets for being "mischievous," how they were half-strangled with wet towels if they became violent, and how one victim had been injured when male nurses filled his dressing-gown pocket with alcohol and then set it afire.

According to a new plan drawn up by Britain's Department of Health and Social Security, all of the nation's 116 mental hospitals-many of them grim Victorian fortresses-will be shut down over the course of the next 25 to 30 years. As for the 116,000 patients, they will be temporarily maintained in small psychiatric units in local general hospitals, then rehabilitated through outpatient care, either at home or in clinics. Teams of doctors, nurses, therapists and social workers will be set up in each town to smooth the integration of former mental patients into community life. Only a few who are considered dangerous will remain confined.

The move toward releasing mental patients has been under way for some time, largely because of the development of calming drug therapy in the 1950s. During the past ten years, the number of patients in British mental hospitals has dropped by 23%.

Problems remain, however. More than non-third of the inmates of mental hospitals are over 65 and suffer not from mental disorders but from illness or senility. Families unable or unwilling to care for elderly patients now are unlikely to accept the burden of care in the future. Some patients

—notably severe schizophrenics—may also get into trouble if released. The program will require a considerable increase in the already inadequate number of social workers.

Noting these deficiencies, the secretary of Britain's National Association for Mental Health has warned that the plan to close the mental hospitals may be utopian. Said Mrs. Mary Applebey: "It is wishy-washy, platitudinous and dangerously superficial."

#### TV Violence: Not So Bad

Does violence on television cause violence in American life? The question plagued the '60s with each outbreak of urban rioting, each numbing assassination. Thousands of articles and reams of congressional testimony pro and con have sought the answer. So has the Surgeon General's Off-

fice; for more than two years a committee there has worked on an exhaustive study on TV violence. In a report scheduled for release soon, investigators decided that televised mayhem does not, by and large, inspire real-life violence.

According to the New York Times, the study discovered that most children who routinely view television's most violent offerings—cartoons—are not hurt. Youngsters predisposed to agressive behavior by other factors, however, may be influenced to act out their aggressions after waterhing television. But the effect of TV is probably slight compared with such elements as parental attitudes or the child's firsthand experience with vi-

olence in adult society.

The report also says that the viewers who give the tube their undivided attention are for the most part pre-schoolers. By the time they reach first grade, children begin to wean themselves away from television, not to return with real concentration until they have small children of their own.

#### The Peking Pool

Richard Nixon's visit to China next month will be the most newworthy presidential excursion abroad since World War II, but the number of newsmen along to report it will be tightly restricted. After spending a week in China, Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler announced last week that the U.S. press contingent will be limited to about 80—roughly one-fourth the number that normally goes to the summit with the President.

Ziegler said that the Chinese had "demonstrated great professional skill and understanding." He had bargained the number of newsmen up to 80 from an original Chinese proposal of only ten. Other visiting heads of state have brought very small news entourages, and the Chinese apparently feel that they are unable to deal properly with hundreds of visiting journalists. Yet the group of 80, which will be in effect a press pool for the nation, must include photographers and technicians as well as reporters. Nearly 2,000 journalists had applied. The White House will now have to make the tough decisions on who will and will not go, and Ziegler is sure to be damned by the disappointed

About 30 places will be allotted to television networks, including technical personnel who will perform partily on a pool basis. Wire services and national magazines may get another 20. Only 30 will be left for daily papers. No more than one correspondent personnel of the property of the personnel of the property of the property of the personnel of the personne

An American advance party will set up a stellite ground station at Peking airport to provide full teletype, till telephone, wire-photo and television transmission facilities. The newsmen will arrive Feb. 20, a day ahead of the President. Ziegler promised interviews with Chinese, tours of schools and communes, comfortable hotel trooms and invitations to state banquets —a rosy picture for the few fortunate enough to make the trip.

#### **Busted in Booneville**

Owsley County in eastern Kentucky is one of the nation's poorest. Its 5,023 people scrape by on a per capita income of 5500 a year, mostly from tobacco or moonshining. Unemployment runs at 24%. No trains or buses stop in Booneville, the counyscat, and the people are largely left year, and the people are largely left wember, Frank Ashley of the Louisville Counter-Journal came to town.

The reporter was assigned to find out how a \$50,500 federal appropri-



OWSLEY COUNTY JUDGE CAMPBELL

ation to create jobs was being spean. Nobody argued with the need for such funds, but a few local citizens thought that County Judge Elijah Campbell, Owsley's chief administrator, had a peculiar way of parceling out the jobs. Acting on a tip, Ashley found that Judge Campbell had appointed his wife as his executive secretary at \$400 a month, and his nice as secretary to the contraction of the country of the c

\$800 a month. Ashley also discovered that Sheriff McIntosh was dealing sternly with two people who resented this largely connubial personnel policy. Bernie Seale of Booneville, source of the original tip, had drawn 30 days in jail for drunkenness. Nedra Gabbard, twice divorced, unemployed and the mother of five, was arrested for driving up a hill too slowly. Both had applied for jobs that went to officials' relatives. Mc-Intosh dismissed the two as ne'er-dowells unworthy of public employment. Of Mrs. Gabbard he added: "Besides. she doesn't even have no man.

Ashley's prodding led to a statewide anti-peptism order. But the Booneville officials retaliated: Campbell announced that the county would accept no more federal employment funds, and McIntosh busted Ashley on the charge he had falsely identified himself as a lawyer when he interviewed Seale in iail.

Arraigned before Judge Campbell in Booneville's local self-service laun-



"COURIER-JOURNAL" REPORTER ASHLEY

dry, Ashley denied the accusation and was released on hond. Subsequently, under pressure from the state, the judge agreed to comply with the anti-nepolism order, reinstate the employment of the property of

#### Son of Saturday Review

From the day he resigned last Noember as editor of the Saturday Review in a policy disagreement with its new owners, it was a foregone conclusion that Norman Cousins would try a comeback with a new magazine. He had headed SR for 31 years, shaped it to his own personal tastes, and considered it to he "what my life is all firmed last week that plans are well along for a new fortinghtly that will probably appear in late spring.

Cousins promises that the publication will be somehow different from both the SR he left and the reorganized magazine being prepared by SR's new owners. But he is making little effort to avoid a kind of son-of-Saturday Review personality. The tentative title, Review, and initial cast of characters indicate that substantial shades of the old SR will remain. He has already recruited his former managing editor, general editor, art editor and advertising manager. They now work with Cousins in a modest mid-Manhattan office with a noncommittal sign on the door that reads N.C. AND COLLEAGUES. He has also signed up From Marlboro to America's low tar cigarette smokers-

a new cigarette that's lighter in taste, low in tar.



ing: The Surgeon General Has Datermined Than rette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health

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ASPIRING EDITOR COUSINS
Spring expectations.

former U.N. Secretary-General U Thant and Architect Buckminster Fuller as members of his editorial board.

Cousins, 56, says that he envisions "a journal of international scope, concerned with the life of the mind, the principal problems of our time: war and peace, environment, the squandering of human resources." He wants en

Cash Pledges. When he left SR, Cousins considered offers of three college presidencies and 15 university professorships. But a "deluge of readers' letters" helped make up his mind. Overwhelmingly, he says, the letters urged that he return to iournalism.

Cousins claims "an amazing response" from initial market samplings for the projected magazine, at \$12 for a year's subscription. Another demographic cross section is now being tested. If it confirms earlier indications of widespread reader interest, he will make a final decision next month to go ahead.

Cousins is already seeking cash commitments from potential subscribers, and will aim for a circulation of about 250,000 by the end of the first year. Says he: "There are large unmbers of well-deutaeted people with highly cultivated tastes who enjoy the experience of reading and thinking and who take the world activately without the country of the co

#### Nonsmokers, Beware!

That warning on the cigarette package ("The Surgeon General has determined that cigarette smoking is dangerus to your health") is directed, logically enough, at those who smoke. Last
week Dr. Jesse L. Steinfeld, Surgeon
General of the U.S. Public Health Service, pointed out the hazards for abstemious people who merely find themselves in the same room with smokers.

One risk is obvious: smoke-filled air contains visible smoke particles and invisible gases that may irritate the eyes and nasal passages. These same substances may also trigger allergic ractions. The least obvious and most insidious danger is that a colorless gas. carbon monoxide, may get into the nonsmoker's bloodstream in sufficient quantity to damage his heart and lungs or exacerbate heart-lung disease that he already has

Traditionally, most laymen have thought of nicotine as the principal villain in tobacco. For two decades, scientists have been concentrating on "tars," a catchall term for the viscous gunk that is left from cigarette snoke after the gases and water yaper have been boiled off. Now, while they do not extonerate these culture of the principal carbon to the principal

Inhaled carbon monoxide, in smokers and nonsmokers alike, enters the bloodstream through the inner surface of the lungs, competing with oxygen in the process. The result is that the hemoglobin of the red blood cells carries less oxygen than normal, plus a load of the poisonous carboxyhemoglobin. Cigar smoke presents a hazard similar to that from cigarettes.

Carbon monoxide concentrations

from smoking, of course, do not reach the fatal levist found in a closed garage where a car engine has been left running. Still. a P.H.S. panel headed by Dr. Daniel Horn reported evidence of surprisingly high monoxide levels in smoke-filled rooms. The acceptable maximum in most industrial situations is 50 parts of curbon monoxide to 1,000,000 parts of air. A reconflut of cigarette smokers, investigators found, between 20 and 80 n.m.

Stalemate, Steinfeld and his advisers wholeheartedly approve the measures taken to segregate smokers in airplanes, and urge that the rule be extended to cover all public places. For those who continue to smoke cigarettes (about 44 million Americans, by P.H.S. estimate) Steinfeld's latest report contained still more bad news. Already indicted as the major cause of lung cancer and, in combination with heavy drinking, cancer of the esophagus, smoking is now damned as a cause of bladder cancer and is strongly suspected of causing cancer in the pancreas. Steinfeld also said that there is stronger evidence than ever of the malign effects of smoking on a variety of heart, artery and lung conditions.

Advertising the dangers of cigarettes has had only mixed results. Steinfeld disputed a recent report that per capita consumption was rising. His figures for 1971 show an increase in cigarette sales of 1.5%, and the U.S. population went up by the same percentage. But the consumption decline evident between 1966 and 1970 seems to have stopped. Though many men have given up the habit, teen-agers and women are less easily discouraged. "At the moment," said Steinfeld, "we are at a stalemate." His one hope for those who cannot or will not quit: safer cigarettes can undoubtedly be



With 1972's knowledge, it may not be a good idea.

#### MEDICINE

manufactured. More efficient filters and different strains of tobacco would expose the smoker to less nicotine and tar. Reducing the carbon monoxide level will be more difficult.

#### Capsules

▶ Traditionally the U.S. surgeon is a fellow of undramatic tonsorial tastes: his close-cropped hair and minimal dandruff can be readily confined under a surgeon's cap of modest proportions. Not so the younger surgeon of today, with wayy locks down to the nape and perhaps a mustache and beard as well. Infection following surgery remains a problem, says Ludmila Davis, director of Stanford University Hospital's operating rooms, and hair is a natural breeding ground for bacteria. So Mrs. Davis and colleagues have designed a "Lawrence of Arabia helmet" to cover not stones. The remaining three patients failed to respond. Testing on a large scale is necessary to show whether chemical treatment can become a general alternative to surgery. ▶ Gonorrhea now rates as America's

most urgent public health problem, and officials have urged routine screening to detect the hundreds of thousands of new cases each year. But detection is often difficult, especially in women. Gonococci, the germs of gonorrhea, flourish and multiply astronomically in human genitalia, but are difficult to preserve for laboratory test cultures. The organisms are sensitive to air and often die by the time a specimen reaches a lab technician. Now Smith Kline and French Laboratories have devised a simple, self-contained test that physicians can perform in their own offices. The doctor takes a single smear from the patient's vaginal or anal area, places



MASKED FOR SURGERY

STANFORD'S DR. MICHAEL GOODMAN Lawrence of Arabia would be at home in the operating room.

only the Samson hair but also the Burnside whiskers and Mosaic beards of young, mod surgeons.

▶ Of the several substances that may accumulate as "stones" in the gall bladder, cholesterol is the most common culprit. Because doctors have not known how to dissolve such stones, the usual remedy has been surgery-an estimated 350,000 operations annually in the U.S. Researchers at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., now report in the New England Journal of Medicine that, in four cases out of seven, doses of a natural body chemical have succeeded in dissolving cholesterol gallstones. This type of stone, it appears, forms when bile (a digestive substance secreted in the liver and stored in the gall bladder) is abnormally rich in cholesterol and proportionately low in the concentration of a natural metabolite. chenodeoxycholic acid. Of seven women who received chenodeoxycholic acid as medication over a period of months, one experienced complete dissolution of gallstones, while three showed marked decreases in the size of their it in a tube enriched with a nutrient developed by the U.S. Center for Disease Control, and looks for a reaction in 24 to 48 hours. The new "Clinicult" test costs the doctor \$2.30 and gives results as accurate as the older procedure.

▶ Doctors are forever cautioning parents to keep medicines out of the reach of children, who will gobble them like candy, and each new drug carries an additional hazard. The latest is methadone, sometimes prescribed as a cough medicine and painkiller, but best known as a substitute for heroin in antiaddiction therapy. In this week's Journal of the American Medical Association, three Detroit physicians report that they have seen 46 cases of methadone poisoning, one of them fatal. All but two of the victims were under seven. Some of the cases involved methadone obtained legally by prescription for adults; others involved illicit street sources. The fatal dose of methadone for children has not been precisely established, but even a small quantity may threaten a child's life by depressing the respiratory center.

#### Exit Smallpox

The smallpox was always present, filling the churchyards with corpses, tormenting with constant fears all whom it had not yet stricken, leaving on those whose lives it spared the hideous traces of its power, turning the babe into a changeling at which the mother shuddered, and making the eyes and cheeks of the betrothed maiden objects of horror to the lover.

In his History of England, Macaulay was writing about the late 17th century when, he said, smallpox was "the most terrible of all the ministers of death." But a mere 25 years ago. smallpox was still a scourge prevalent in 80 countries. A majority of the world's population lived in areas where the disease was endemic. Now the maladv is so close to extinction that it is expected to become the first "natural disease-as opposed to a man-made ailment, like radiation sickness-to be eradicated worldwide.

Smallpox is presently found in only seven nations: Sudan, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Nepal and Indonesia. In 1967, the World Health Organization counted 131,160 smallpox cases; by 1970, despite better reporting methods, the number was down

to 30,812.

The improvement results almost entirely from vaccination. In the U.S., where immunization of infants has long been routine, there has not been a recorded case of smallpox since 1949. In other countries, the disease has declined dramatically since WHO began a global inoculation cam-paign in 1967. Brazil, the Western Hemisphere's last reservoir of the disease, has not reported a case since last April. Once the remaining trouble spots in Asia and Africa have been cleansed, smallpox should be dead. No animal is known to harbor the virus (although monkeys can be infected with it), and every confirmed case in modern times has been traced to human contact.

Because the malady is waning, immunization now poses a greater risk than smallpox itself. Some people react badly to the vaccine, and in 1968, when more than 14 million people were immunized worldwide, at least nine are known to have died as a result. Therefore the U.S. Public Health Service no longer requires travelers entering the U.S. to produce proof of recent vaccination unless they are coming from one of the areas where the disease remains endemic.

In virtually all of the U.S., state or local regulations still demand that school-age children be vaccinated. However, at least 15 state legislatures are now considering bills to relax that requirement. The U.S. Center for Disease Control in Atlanta believes that by the end of this year most states will have given up mandatory vaccination.

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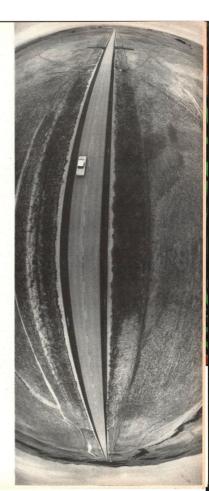
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mation call Hertz at 800-654-3131 toll free or your travel agent.







#### Lookina Backward

No living artist enjoys a more bizarre reputation than the Italian painter Giorgio de Chirico. Up to 1918, he turned out a body of work that set him firmly among the masters of European modernism. His "mysterious objects," moonstruck piazzas and tilting, empty colonnades fascinated the Surrealists and became one of the inspirations of their movement. René Magritte and Salvador Dalí were both De Chirico's debtors; Yves Tanguv resolved to be a painter only after seeing an early De Chirico in a dealer's

ARTIST GIORGIO DE CHIRICO & FRIENDS Like an irritated crab.

window in 1923. André Breton, the pope of Surrealism, hailed him as one of the "fixed points" of the new sensibility. But then De Chirico's own aims switched, and the admiration was reversed. Hardly anyone in 50 years has had a kind word for De Chirico's later output. It is generally written off as the work of a self-plagiarizing bore. On the other hand, very little of it

has been shown outside Italy. So the chance existed that a gross injustice had been done to the mature work of a gifted painter; in 1918, after all, De Chirico was only 30, and he has kept working ever since, denying that he ever was a modern artist and grumpily insisting that the Surrealists totally misunderstood him and his work. To present the evidence, the New York Cultural Center has assembled a retrospective of some 180 paintings, drawings, lithographs and bronzes, nearly all from De Chirico's own collection, spanning six decades from 1911 to 1971.

It would be pleasant to report that all rumors of the maestro's decline are greatly exaggerated. But they are not. No 20th century artist-not even Dalí-went down so fast. The homage at the Cultural Center is a lugubrious affair, but an interesting one nevertheless: for it records in great detail how one gifted painter went backward under pressure, like an irritated crab, into a historical impasse-and has stuck there ever since,

snapping his crusty pincers at every stir in the water. The obsessions of child-

hood memory permeated De Chirico's work, and his childhood with its Levantine eccentricities might have come from Durrell's Alexandria Quartet. The son of a peripatetic Sicilian engineer. a man of fiery temperament much given to dueling. De Chirico was born in Greece and constantly moved house. "In my life," he observed in a memoir, "there is something fatal which makes me change addresses." The character of these years—a melancholic idvll of transience, conducted in a series of sirocco-damp villas across classical landscape-is built into his early paintings. It was reinforced when, as an art student in Munich, he encountered the dreamlike.

proto-surrealist canvases of the 19th century Swiss romantic Arnold Böcklin, By the time he settled in Turin in 1911, the meditative cast of his mind was set

What De Chirico's work from 1911 to 1918 brilliantly performs is an archaeology of the self. Images rise from childhood memory with a peculiar, disconnected intensity; they are fragments of a lost life, like sculpture found in the rubble of an ancient city. "If a work of art is to be truly immortal," he proclaimed, "it must pass quite beyond the limits of the human world, without any sign of common sense or logic. In this way the work will draw nearer to dream and to the mind of a child."

Unchanged Light. De Chirico's empty squares and silent towers seem at first to be conceived as a partial homage to the Italian Renaissance. It is a windless, ideal space where the light never changes and shadows do not move. Human figures are either distant specks or huge, sculptural

presences-bronze father figures on plinths, reclining "classical" marbles or faceless wooden dummies. But this world has none of the solidity of Renaissance townscape. Instead, it is enigmatic and spectral; the perspectives tilt irrationally and contradict one another, the facades are cardboard, the inhabitants ghosts. "These characters in costume who gesticulate under a 'real' sky, in the middle of 'real' nature, have always given me the impression of something as stupid as it is fake. De Chirico wrote later. He was speaking of theater, but the preference is equally true of his early painting. De Chirico had intelligently brought some of the flattening devices of Cubism to bear on a wholly anecdotal art. The fragments of memory found their distorted space; the means fit the end.

Sheer Will, Ironically, the decline set in when De Chirico resolved to be a Great Artist in the traditional, Italian sense of the word. "I have been tormented by one problem for almost three years now-the problem of craftsmanship," he wrote to Breton in 1922. The gulf between the early work and De Chirico's St. George Killing the Dragon, 1940, can only be explained in terms of this problem. St. George, with its glutinous, worried paint, its muddily incoherent color and its torpid drawing. would hardly pass as a student academy piece: it is recognizable, though only just, as a mock Titian. But behind it one can sense manic obstinacy, as though De Chirico were trying to root himself in the past and abolish the present. Significantly, it bears a Latin inscription: "De Chirico, the best painter, painted this

The dream of antiquity becomes concrete in De Chirico's later work. and all his efforts are posited on the belief that somehow it can be given life -if not by talent, then by sheer will. De Chirico's self-magniloquent portraits in armor and 17th century lace are not simply costume pieces, but efforts to inhabit the dream and be a oneman Renaissance. His interminable pairs of Bambi-eyed horses prancing on a marble-littered beach have the same intention. The sum effect is, inevitably, absurd: for De Chirico has no more talent for illusionism than the average calendar artist. It becomes parody-and when De Chirico is not parodying Rubens, Tintoretto or Rembrandt, he parodies himself, as in The Sadness of Springtime, 1970, producing stiff, cluttered repaints of his "metaphysical" period. But the tension has gone. One has seen the originals-except when the "originals" are recent products, for it is an open secret in the Italian art world that De Chirico has painted numerous works supposedly from 1916-17 over the past few decades. Perhaps the most vivid lesson to be drawn from the Cultural Center's retrospective is that in art, obsessiveness does not win back what defensiveness loses. ■ Robert Hughes



"St. George Killing the Dragon" (1940)



"The Sadness of Springtime" (1970)



"Temple of the Sun" (1971)

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#### RELIGION

#### Whose Children?

Jesus did not always speak of love. In his harsher moments, he reminded his disciples that he had come to bring not peace but a sword. He predicted that he would set son against father, daughter against mother. Christianity has often explained those "dark savings" as angry hyperbole or simple pessimism about the acceptance of his revolutionary teachings, but from time to time a hard core of believers has chosen to take the Nazarene at his grimmest word. The latest group to do so is a controversial sect of young Christians who call themselves, with grand self-righteousness, the Children of God.

The name is meant to describe their single-minded determination to "forsake all" for God-family, friends and personal belongings. The Children of God are the storm troopers of the Jesus Revolution (TIME cover, June 21), its most forceful and most criticized zealots. Though the membership numbers only about 2,000 worldwide, it is vigorous and far-flung; about 60 colonies are scattered from Seattle to Essen, Germany, from Jerusalem to Viet Nam. A London colony founded a few months ago has already sent missionaries to Stockholm, Oslo, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin, Amsterdam and Brussels. Liberia is the next target.

Woel Woel The Children attack all worldly society with the fierce zeal of the Weatherman, using the cherished King James Bible as their proof text. They demand a strictly communal life as practiced by the early Christians according to the Book of Acts ("they held everything in common"). They avoid work except as it relates to their own communes, lest their members be forced to choose between God and mammon. Yet they badger businessmen to support them with handouts of money and supplies, while raging against a sinful America and proclaiming its-and the world's-imminent doom. In their most apocalyptic moments, they dress in red sackcloth (a sign of warning), daub themselves with ashes, put yokes around their necks. With the prophet's traditional staff, they stand silent vigils in public places, breaking their silence only to utter an occasional "Woe! Woe!

Such theatries might seem merely cecentrie to Americans if they came from, say, an exotic seet such as Hare Krishna. When they are presented in the name of Christianity, however, people who consider themselves good churchgoing Christians resent the purchan-thou attitude—and the appeal exchan-thou attitude—and the appeal exchan-thou attitude—and the appeal has a considerable of the control of t

potent precedents in St. Francis of Assisi and St. Thomas Aquinas, both of whom had to break with their families over their vocations.

Some of the most vehement parental critics in California banded together in an organization called the Parents' Committee to Free Our Children from the Children of God—a movement that has since spread to other parts of the country. The parent's group charges, among other things, that the Children deven drugging to keep youngsters in the sect. The outcry has driven many of the Children from California, Ted Patrick, a San munes for "babes" (new converts), the apprentice memorizes the requisite Bible passages by reading them aloud while simultaneously listening to them on tape. Bible texts also blare from loudspeakers all day long. Each new convert takes a biblical name, usually from the Old Testament (Caleb, Shadrach, Deborah), and drops his old name as a remnant of the past.

None except the "elders"—experienced Children who apparently "grow" into authority—goes anywhere alone. Married couples share rooms within the commune, but single members are rigidly separated in male and female dormitories. Letters to and from her are cursored by the community of the orous life is necessary to prepare themselves for the Communist takeover that

CHILDREN OF GOD PREACHING DOOM IN MANHATTAN'S CENTRAL PARK



WORSHIPING AT COLORADO MEETING

Diego aide to Governor Ronald Reagan, has accused them of trying to "destroy the United States." Not exactly turning the other cheek, the Children have slapped four leaders

Not exactly turning the other cheek, the Children have slapped four leaders of the parents' group with a \$1,100,000 suit for libel and slander, and have brought a \$300,000 suit against Texas officials and a mother for allegedly rail-roading one 18-year-old member into a mental institution.

While there seems to be no hard evidence of kid-naping, drugging or genuine hypnotism so far, a broader charge of "brainwashing" may be closer to the truth, at least in the sense of relentless exposure to the sect's propaganda. At special com-



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THE THEATER

they expect to come before doomsday. The beginnings of the Children

are already obscured by legend. The core of initial apostles seems to have gathered around a fundamentalist preacher named David Berg, now in his fifties, his four children and their mates in 1967-68. As Teens for Christ, they built up a small group of followers in California, where one of their early-and since abandoned -tactics was to disrupt services at local churches. In 1969, after Berg had a vision of imminent earthquake, about 50 of the band embarked on a period of wandering, during which, legend has it, they had to eat grass to survive

Berg, who had once worked for TV Evangelist J. Fred Jordan, soon secured the use of Jordan's Texas and California properties for the Children of God, as they had come to call themselves. In return, Jordan displayed the youngsters, most of them in their late teens and 20s, in his televised fund-raising pitches. The arrangement lasted about a year and a half. An argument over the properties precipitated a clash, and Jordan ordered the Children off

his land last September.

The Children have won over two important figures in the broader Jesus movement: David Hoyt, of Atlanta's street ministries, and Linda Meissner, of Seattle's Jesus People Army. Both apparently decided that their own methods were not producing enough lasting converts; Hoyt pointed ly blamed his "watered-down Gospel." When he entered the Children of God, he took many of the Atlanta Jesus People with him. Linda Meissner, however, took far fewer of her Jesus People Army along-and indeed the feud between the mainstream Army (including Linda's husband John Salvesen) and her splinter group has scandalized Seattle's Jesus People.

Without Games. Founder Berg. under his sect name of Moses, regularly produces a patriarchal stream of crotchety, sometimes profane "Moletters" advising his far-flung Children on everything from visa restrictions to buying a boat. A growing con-sciousness of publicity may modify the Children's behavior in the future -as it has apparently begun to do. To offset attacks by parents, the colonies sent members home for the holidays; while quite a few stayed home. many returned more zealous than before. Berg has also discouraged clashes with other Jesus People.

Not all families, for that matter, are disappointed with the results the Children of God produce. Ed Rees, vice president for public relations of the Flying Tiger Line in Los Angeles, watched his son drift from medical studies into drugs, and finally into the Children sect. Rees still finds "a de-pressing sameness" in the members, either sucking up this excessive religion or spitting it out," but he also allows that "they are totally without guile, without games. They really be-lieve. They are prepared to die." So far, however, the question is whether they are prepared to live more fully in the world if doomsday does not come as expected.

#### Tidings

▶ A Roman Catholic laymen's group, after a year of trying to find out more about church finances, charged in a report last week that there was not enough information to find out. The National Association of Laity graded the financial reporting of each U.S. diocese on a scale from A to F. Only two of the nation's eight largest -Chicago and Detroit-got as much as a D. New York and Los Angeles rated F for being "misleading." Brooklyn, Newark and Philadelphia (home of John Cardinal Krol, president of the U.S. bishops' conference) have never even issued a financial statement. Boston was not graded because it will soon issue a report. The N.A.L. analvsis argued that with diocesan books so incompletely documented, it was highly inappropriate for U.S. bishops to spend an alleged \$6,000,000 a year lobbying for public tax support of Catholic schools (see EDUCATION). ▶ Manhattan's Episcopal Cathedral of

classified as taxable property," an Episcopal magazine maintains. The Living Church, an independent, conservativeleaning weekly, bases its argument on last month's antiwar rally of the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice. held in the cathedral with the permission of New York's Episcopal Bishop Coadjutor, the Rt. Rev. Paul Moore Jr. A church should not be used for "partisan political gatherings," remonstrates the magazine in an editorial, citing the availability of "Dump Nixon" pamphlets at the rally. What is more, the magazine complains, the crowds smoked, left beer cans in the pews, and even included a man with slit pants who was "free to parade in the church with his bare bottom exposed." ▶ Herder & Herder of New York, the largest publisher of Catholic books in the U.S., has been sold to McGraw-Hill Book Co. by its parent firm, Germany's Verlag Herder, for an "undisclosed amount of cash." Publisher of the popular "Dutch Catechism" (400,000 copies) and more recently The Sex Book (125,000 copies), Herder & Herder has also given the U.S. top international theologians and philosophers, including Karl Rahner, Bernard Lonergan and Marxist Ernst Bloch. As a separate unit of McGraw-Hill, Herder & Herder will keep its colophon, expand its religious publishing and enlarge its editorial staff. Though some religious publishers have fallen on bad days, McGraw-Hill did not get a loser: Herder & Herder has been in the black for the past ten

#### Spengler Redux

THE RIDE ACROSS LAKE CONSTANCE by PETER HANDKE

It is difficult to say what this play means, but relatively easy to tell you how to write it. Rip out pages from Ionesco, Pinter, Beckett, Kafka, the Austrian philosopher Wittgenstein and Alice in Wonderland. Tear these into tiny fragments and scatter them on the stage. Austrian Playwright Peter Handke, 29, is a derivative word-vandal. He is currently quite the vogue in Europe, which suggests that the decline of the West is progressing more rapidly than Spengler envisioned.

The play's two principal figures have a Doppelgänger relationship. Each is the split image of the other. Since the exercise of power and authority is one of the few remotely co-



PLAYWRIGHT PETER HANDKE Publikumsbeschimpfung.

herent themes, the two men may represent the eerie bond between Germany and Hitler. Otherwise, the evening is one interminable non

However, the play clearly points up the three minimal demands that we must begin making of the avantgarde playwright. Does he have something new to tell us? Is his theatricality so exciting as to justify telling us nothing? Does he extend the forms of drama? If all the answers are no, as in Handke's case, he should be accorded no more attention than a purveyor of fake antiques. In reality, such a playwright is insulting the audience-what the Germans call Publikumsbeschimpfung. That was the title of an earlier Handke play in which four actors simply revile the audience. Slightly more subtly, done it again. T.E. Kalem

## The Death Penalty: Cruel and Unusual?

THE enormity of killing one's fellow man with premediation is the principal reason for the existence of the death penalty; it is also the principal reason for the existence of the death penalty; it is also the principal argument for abolishing it. The dilemans of deciding which aspect of that paradox should prevail has occupied the minds and emotions of civilized men for centuries. This week it will be the concern of the U.S. Supreme Court as it hears oral arguments on the contention that the death penalty constitutes "cruel and umusual punishment" in violation of years are again marshaling the extensive arguments that have developed ower many years of debate. The main question, however, is this: Has the U.S. reached the point at which the death penalty affronts the basic standards of decency of contemporary society?

For 4½ years there has not been an execution in the U.S. This unofficial moratorium, which currently affects 696 prisoners, is the result of an intricately planned campaign that used every possible legal tactic or argument.

Even before that, however, the num-

ber of executions had been decreasing markedly. From a 1935 high of 199, the annual total shrank to 76 in 1955, 56 in 1960 and two in 1967, when the moratorium began. Meanwhile, Great Britain has joined a worldwide trend toward abolition, and Canada has followed suit (except for killers of on-duty policemen and prison guards) as a fiveyear experiment.

The death penalty has been abolished before in Angle-Saxon law. William the Conqueror banished it during his reign (1066-87), though he did not object to criminals being mutilated. But a few years law the way and rope to return, and by the 16th century, offenders were also being drowned, drawn and quartered and boiled to death for crimes that ranged from cutting down a

tree to stealing property worth more than a shilling. Traitors were hanged, then cut down while still alive, disemboweled so that their innards could be burned before their eyes, then decapitated, and finally quartered. The high mark of judicial bloodiness came with Henry VIII, of whose subjects 72,000 were executed.

Beginning in the late 19th century, a trend against capital punishment has continued, if not always steadily, in both Britain and America. In 1846 Michigan, then a territory, became the first English-speaking jurisdiction in the world to do away with the death penalty for all practical purposes (treason excepted). Various states have since tried complete abolition-with some, like Delaware in 1961, later returning to the death penalty. By now, 14 states have outlawed executions completely (or with narrow exceptions, notably for killing an on-duty policeman). Still, American juries continue to impose death penalties at a rate that has remained relatively constant for a decade: 100 per year. Moreover, while a 1966 Gallup poll showed that a narrow plurality of 47% opposed capital punishment for murder, the most recent survey found that, with growing fears about crime, 51% of Americans now favor the death penalty.

That is hardly a mandate for a new round of executions, but neither does it support the argument that capital punishment is an affront to contemporary standards. The Constitution places no specific restrictions on the death penalty, and its defenders—including the state's attempts for California, Georgia and Texas, who are arguing the case before the Supreme Courts—maintain that be non currel and unusual punishment is ment simply men, the death penalty is neither—at least for murder or rape, the main offenses for which it is now invoked.

In response, Stanford Law Professor Anthony Amsterdam, the principal architect of the abolition campaign, has developed an intricate argument. He finds that excution is now generally reserved for a few socially unacceptable, personally ugly and invariably poor defendants; a disproportionate number are from minority groups. "If a penalty is generally, fairly and uniformly enforced," says Amsterdam, "then it will be thrown off the statute books as soon as the public can no longer accept it. But when the penalty is enforced for a discriminatorily se-



ROBESPIERRE AT THE GUILLOTINE



EXECUTION IN INDIA



TCHES BURNIN

lected few, then all the pressures which normally exist to strike an indecent penalty off the books no longer exist. The short of the matter is that when a penalty is so barbaric that it can gain public acceptance only by being rarely, arbitrarily and discriminatorily enforced, it plainly affronts the general standards of decency of the society."

Whether this argument will persuade a majority of the Justices remains to be seen, but virtually every other argument for and against the death penalty has also been put before them. One main question is whether the death penalty deters criminals. Abolitionists point to studies showing that a halt in executions leads to no increase in capital crimes, and that murder rates are quite similar in neighboring states with and without the death penalty. Supporters of the death penalty argue that such studies include all murders, 80% of which result from disputes between persons who know each other, and that this 80% probably cannot be deterred by penalties of any kind. They insist, though, that holdup murders and similar crimes can be reduced by the fear of death, particularly if that death is imposed swiftly rather than after years of legal delays.

To support their statistical arguments, both sides call on the personal impressions of professional experts. Police consistently encounter criminals who say that they used no gun during a robbery because they feared the electric chair. Prison authorities, who tend to oppose the death penalty, report that these same criminals, once in jail, say that they simply did not want to kill anyone and that they told the cops whatever they thought the cops wanted to hear.

Religious authority, in so far as it influences mores, is no less equivocal. Most Protestant churches stand opposed to executions. Popes have long conceded the state's right to execute, but Paul VI regularly calls for clemency in individual cases. Jews are generally against the death penalty, and Israel has no capital punishment except for genocide and war crimes, which covered Eichmann. As for the Bible, it instructs, "Thou shalt not kill," and then, in the next chapter of Exodus, provides, "He that smiteth a man, so that he die, shall be surely put to death.

Both supporters and opponents of the death penalty can cite ample horrors to justify their positions. Even the cleanest execution-and an appalling number are not-is so revolting to see that witnesses commonly vomit and faint. Electrocution is relatively swift, though the victim's flesh sometimes burns while his eyes strain out of their sockets. With cyanide and the rope, it sometimes takes five minutes for the dying man to fall totally unconscious, and usually 15 minutes before he is pronounced dead.

The principal case now before the Supreme Court chillingly demonstrates another kind of horror. By all the evidence, Ernest James Aikens Jr. is a brutal and remorse-

So the arguments spin on and on, and the more each side insists on the rationality of its argument (what can be more rational than a discussion of the costs?), the more one is drawn to agree with Clarence Darrow, who observed a half-century ago that "questions of this sort are not settled by reason; they are settled by prejudices and sentiments or by emotion." Perhaps that is true of any great issue, but it is particularly so here. Underlying the debate over capital punishment is a central conflict within every man-the conflict between a desire for vengeance and a wish to honor life. It is no answer to say, as some do, that man can sanctify life by killing those who kill. Nor is there any real answer in the elegant argument of Jacques Barzun, who claims that prison existence so debases and brutalizes life that the death penalty is more humane. Even if that were true, the choice of death ought to be made by the prisoner, not by the state.

Too few opponents of capital punishment are willing to concede the full weight of the emotion of vengeance. Before reaching the high court, Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote; "The first requirement of a sound body of law is that it should correspond with the actual feelings and demands of the community, whether right or wrong. If people would [go so far as to] gratify the passion of revenge outside the law, the law has no choice but to satisfy the craving itself, and thus avoid the greater evil of private ret-ribution." Capital punishment is still

very much based on that need for retribution, though just how strong that need is remains unclear. Even though a majority of Americans nominally endorse capital punishment, that endorsement is probably not so strong as to lead to lynchings in the streets if the death penalty were abolished. All change causes difficulties and dislocation, but this is not necessarily a reason to deter otherwise desirable progress. If it is conceded that man is not totally limited by his animal origins, that he can grow gentler and more humane, then it follows that death will some day join torture as

The educated guessers predict that the Supreme Court is not likely now to decree the arrival of that day-at least for murder -though death for rape may fall.

If the death penalty survives at all, its determined opponents will doubtless turn first to Governors to seek commutations and then to state legislatures, which may provide the best forum for settling the question. One can reasonably hope that the legislators will endorse abolition, exercising leadership for the electorate. Such leadership is, after all, more properly the role of the legislature than of the courts. Shifting perceptions have already made most of the world's past executions, for political, religious or simply trivial offenses, seem barbaric. The mere suspicion of such future condemnations of our own times should make even the most righteous judge hesitate before continuing so fallible, so irreversible, so perilously godlike a practice as the imposition of

HANGING IN LONDON

death by decree. Lord Chancellor Gardiner put the matter well during the debate that preceded the end of the death penalty for murder in Britain. Speaking of earlier decisions to abandon the grotesque hanging, disemboweling and quartering of traitors, he said: "We did not abolish that punishment because we sympathized with traitors, but because we took the view that it was a punishment no longer consistent with our self-respect." It would be welcome, in a time of diminished self-respect, to take this particular step toward reasserting it. ■ José M. Ferrer III





ELECTRIC CHAIR IN U.S. STRANGULATION IN MANILA

less killer of at least three people. He beat, raped and stabbed to death two women, one of them a neighbor in her 60s, the other five months pregnant. He also shot a homosexual who had picked him up on the road. Psychiatrists have unanimously pronounced him fearfully sane and unlikely ever to be rehabilitated.

Advocates of the death penalty argue that an Aikens or a Manson or a Speck or an Eichmann-must be cut out of society. If these people are usually poor, friendless or from a minority group, it is because that is the sort of person who commits such crimes. Whatever the reasons for the crime, say those who favor the penalty, it is irresponsible ever to give a mass murderer a chance to go free. Abolitionists point out that life sentences could be imposed without possibility of parole, or that parole need never be granted if the prisoner is not rehabilitated

Maintaining a man in prison for the rest of his life is doubtless costly-consuming tax dollars that might much better be spent on schools or hospitals-but it may cost the state even more to execute a man because of the extra care that courts take in capital cases. When Arkansas Governor Winthrop Rockefeller commuted the sentences of all 15 men on the state's death row before leaving office two years ago, he saved the state an estimated \$1,500,000, considering the cost of fighting probable appeals.

WORLD TRADE

### Driving to a "Nixon Round"

To most Americans, the difficulty of selling oranges, tobacco or computers abroad might not seem to rank among the foremost concerns of foreign policy. Yet just such trade problems dominated the nation's dealings with important allies last week. In Washington, William Eberle, President Nixon's special representative for trade, pressed Ambassador Nobuhiko Ushiba for an agreement to lower Japanese tariffs, 'axes or quotas on cars, computers, fruit and other U.S. goods. Then the abrasive-mannered Eberle ietted to Brussels to demand that Common Market officials let in more American citrus, tobacco and grain. He got some moral support from 15 members of the House Ways and Means Committee, who made a rare overseas jaunt to complain in Brussels about Common Market discrimination against U.S. form exports

The object of these efforts is to wring out some foreign trade concessions that President Nixon can boast

La carte Hertz. Pour partir sans payer about when he sends to Congress next month the bill formally devaluing the dollar—which came under renewed selling pressure in Europe last week. That, however, is only an interim goal. The current negotiations promise to be the opening gun in a years-long campaign to expand American exports by rewriting many of the rules that govern —and now restrict—world trade.

The ideological underpinning of this drive is Nixon's conviction that economic power will be the key to other kinds of power"-and that the U.S. has been letting this key slip out of its hands. Speaking to a group of editors in Kansas City last year, Nixon said that "five great eco-nomic superpowers—the U.S., Western Europe, the Soviet Union, Mainland China and, of course, Japan' will determine "the future of the world in the last third of this century." He added that American world leadership "can only be maintained if the U.S. maintains its pre-eminent position in the economic field

Nixon is deeply impressed by a series of charts drawn up by Peter Peterson, his chief international economic adviser and the leading candidate to succeed Maurice Stans as Com-

merce Secretary soon. Peterson's figures show that the U.S. position is eroduling and that the nation's share of total world production between 1950 and 1970 fell from 19% to 30%. Its share of auto output

dropped from 76% to 31%, of steel output from 46% to 20%, and its proportion of world exports from 16% to 14%. As recently as 1964, U.S. exports ran \$6.8 billion ahead of imports, but last year imports exceeded exports by about \$2 billion.

This slippage reflects a panoply of causes: the strong recovery of war-shattered economies overseas during the 1950s, U.S. inflation and lagging productivity in recent years, and the shift of the American economy from one domnated by manufacturing to one in which all the production of the contraction of the con-

ADS FOR U.S. PRODUCTS OVERSEAS

has been raised abroad against American goods and capital. A few examples: Japanese quotas on imports of computers auto taxes in several countries that rise sharply with horse-power ratings, thus discriminating against big U.S. cars; the reluctance of many foreign governments to let U.S. firms submit bids on equipment to be purchased by state-owned enterprises such as railroads, banks and old convanies.

"Fair Advantage." Administration officials are shaping a comprehensive trade bill for presentation to Congress this spring. It would authorize the President to negotiat U.S. tariff cuts in return for foreign trade concessions, and to work out agreements liberalizing farm-import quotas and subsidies, product standards and Government procurement policies, all of which have a profound effect on trade. The bill may also include some breaks for U.S. exporters, no-

Most important, the bill opens the way for a needed "Nixon Round" of world tariff-cutting negotiations, similar to the famous Kennedy Round that reduced tariffs in the 1960s. But the Nixon Round talks probably cannot begin until 1973. The Administration of the produced that reduced tariffs in the 1975. The Administration of the 1975 of the

expand trade. When negotiations with other countries do begin, the Administration would do well to change both the tone and tactics of its approach. Certainly, the only way to win better treatment for American exports is an offer of reciprocal concessions, yet Washington has not made clear which of its own barriers to trade it is prepared to tear down. Peterson has spoken favorably of a proposal to negotiate a complete abolition of tariffs on many products, but he has failed to endorse it outright. The U.S. has also been silent on many other restrictive practices that irk foreigners: the "Buy American" act, which generally requires the Government to buy American-made products unless they are 6% more expensive than foreign merchandise (or 50% more costly in the case of goods bought by the Pentagon), and the Jones Act, a prohibition against any foreign-built ship moving between two U.S. ports.

Worse, the Johnson and Nixon Administrations have actively undermined Washington's case by giving in piecemeal to protectionist pressures for restraints on imports. By Peterson's figures, the number of industrial products

on which the U.S. enforces import quotabs ballooned from seven in 1963 to 67 in 1970; they include oil, steel, textiles, flaturare, ceramic tiles and sheet glass. In the same period, the number of quotas imposed by Common Market countries fell from 76 to 65, and the number imposed by Japan has deep to the steel of the proper of the control of the U.S. The spread of the proper of the U.S. The spread control of the U.S. The spread cortical to forcing U.S. and the proper of cortical to forcing U.S. and the proper of the the dismantling of barriers against American goods the proper of the U.S. and the proper of the the dismantling of barriers against

In order to overcome this international version of the credibility gap, Nixon and his aides need to be much more explicit about what the U.S. is prepared to give as well as what it wants to get in trade policy. The thrust of their new offensive is in the right direction, but their rhetoric has smacked of Machtpolitik rather than of an appeal for equity. Too often Administration spokesmen have talked as if the U.S. has an inalienable right to be No. 1 in world economic power, and that other nations have a duty to help it maintain that position. Treasury Secretary John Connally, for example, once told a group of economists that in international negotiations, "all I want is a fair advantage." The Nixon Administration has focused attention on some real problems, but the U.S. approach to a more open world of trade must be an appeal for cooperation rather than a demand for continued primacy.

#### TAXES

#### Does Your Paycheck Seem Smaller Lately?

Millions of Americans are in for a shock when they open their pay envelopes this month. Despite the wellpublicized tax relief voted by Congress. take-home pay will be reduced in many instances. The total federal tax bite will indeed be less than last year, but the rates of tax withholding have been changed, with the result that people in the upper-middle and higher brackets will be hard-hit. For example, the amount withheld from the wages of a married worker with two children who earns \$250 a week will remain virtually unchanged at \$30.50. But for an employee earning \$400 a week, the withholding will rise from \$60.90 to \$67.10, and a \$500-a-week earner will pay \$96.60 v. \$84.80. By cutting into the cash that consumers have to spend, the withholding changes could impede the economy's recovery

Rates have been rejiggered because they were too low last year. Congress simply overestimated the amount of revenues that the 1971 rates would brig in after the old income tax surcharge was removed. Thus, many people will have to pay a walloping amount of back taxes to the Government on April 15—0 make up for what they in-



"Know something? We're in debt beyond our wildest dreams!"

nocently failed to pay in installments last year.

Just as the Government withheld too little last year, it may be withholding too much this year. If a married couple file a joint return, but one of the two is unemployed, they very likely will be paying out too much in withholding. Similarly, an earner who expects to have big itemized deductions for home-mortgage payments, medical bills, charity and the like will probably overpay. To ease the weekly or monthly burden for these people, the Internal Revenue Service has created a new exemption called the "special withholding allowance." People who believe that their employer is holding back too much can go to him and claim from one to seven such exemptions to bring their payroll deductions more closely into line with their actual tax obligations.

In addition to increased withholding, the Social Security levy was boosted this year by raising the amount of taxable income from \$7,800 to \$9,000. Until now, most middle-income paychecks fattened slightly just before summer-vacation time as Social Security taxes stopped. This year such levies could continue through mid-August, dampening some holiday plans. On top of this, state and local taxes are also climbing by \$8 billion, to an estimated \$63 billion this year. Both New York State and City income taxes are going up. Minnesota has raised both income and sales taxes. Ohio has just imposed its first state income tax, and California has dropped its old system of collecting income taxes at year's end and started a withholding system

Though state and local taxes will quickly be poured back into the economy in labor and material costs, they nonetheless pluck dollars away from middle-income consumers—at a time

when consumer confidence seems at last to be flowering. Whether it will continue to bloom in the shadow of these fiscal increases is a matter of deep concern among economy watchers in and out of the Administration.

#### PHASE II

#### **Reasons for Rises**

Speaking to a meeting of AFL-CIO price monitors in Washington last week, Price Commission Chairman C. Jackson Grayson made a startling admission: it is impossible for ordinary consumers to know whether increases on the products they buy are legal or not. Indeed, added a top official of the Internal Revenue Service, the widely displayed invitations for customers to inspect "base price lists" are "large-ly psychological." Customers who take the trouble to pore through a store's allbut-unintelligible price lists still have no way of knowing whether any single price increase conforms to Phase II guidelines.

The reason is that the Government reviews price increases—as well as wage hikes—by large groups of products for workers rather than by in-dividual units. Thus, just as some employees may receive pay increases that exceed the 5.5% wage guideline the prices of some items in a distinct may go up more than the 2.5% price guideline—and long as "aggregate" products for employees, do not violate the guideline and the content of t

Does that confusing system work? In reply, Grayson cited the ultimate aggregate: the Price Commission has already held some 200 firms that account for a quarter of the entire U.S. gross national product to increases averaging only 1.5% over the next



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Prices subject to change without notic

year. Another indicator was the index of industrial commodities, many of which are controlled. They rose .3% in December, the first full month after the freeze, compared with an average .5% in the six months before the freeze. As expected, though, there was a much bigger bulge in overall wholesale prices. They went up .7%, largely because of uncontrolled farm prices, which Grayson promised to 'look at" as candidates for price ceilings if they continue to rise sharply. He also asserted, with more than a touch of indignation, that hints by some Nixon Administration officials that controls might soon be lifted could be "damaging" to economic stabilization.

Customer Ahead. The auto industry drove out last week with a price increase above the guideline. In their second round of rises since Phase II began two months ago, U.S. automakers won permission to pass along to car buyers the cost of new antipollution and safety equipment reguired under federal law. The ticket price of an average General Motors car will go up about \$40; other automakers will probably post similar increases. For GM, the industry price leader, the combined hike of 3.4% is about \$20 below that planned shortly before the freeze. Thus customers came out ahead under the controls—but not by much

On the wage front, there was a move toward retroactive payments. Some 2,000,000 workers who were unable to get raises scheduled to take effect during the freeze were authorized by the Pay Board to collect them retroactively, with some limits. Workers whose employers had already raised prices or taxes in anticipation of the wage increases, including many schoolteachers, may receive all back wages due them. For most others, retroactive pay will be permitted up to 7%. The decision unfreezes some \$1 billion in back pay. The Pay Board had originally voted to ban retroactive payments, but had to change that position after Congress ordered that all such payments had to be made, except for those "unreasonably inconsistent" with the guidelines

On another matter, the board continued an aggressive approach. After rejecting an aerospace contract that provided a 12% first-year pay boost, its first turndown of a major labor agreement, a majority of the board voted to set the limit that it will eventually accept at 8.3%. But it will permit the disallowed balance -that is, about 3.7%-to go into effect along with the regular secondyear increase, thus letting some 200,-000 aerospace workers end up at the wage levels originally negotiated. In the interim, they will lose about \$340 each in wages. Union officials, however, threaten to contest the board's rejection in court.

OIL

## Facing a Powerful Cartel

ONLY seven months ago, the world's 23 largest oil companies signed the last of a series of agreements that will give the chief oil-exporting nations an extra \$25 billion over the next five years. In return for that staggering raise, officials of the producing nations promised not to demand any more money during the life of the contracts, raising hopes that the world's basic fuel would maintain fairly stable prices for the next half-decade. Yet last week both sides went back to the bargaining table. Although they disbanded temporarily without reaching any new agreement, the nearly inevitable result of their meetings in Geneva over the coming weeks will be new price increases The raises will hit consumers in Europe. Japan and the U.S. in the form of higher bills for gasoline, heating fuel and other products. They will also give much more economic power, and more international political clout, to the oil-exporting countries. most of which are in the Middle East

These nations forced the companies into negotiations by dislaplaing a rare unity. As recently as the mid-1960s, the oil companies could play the exporting countries off against one another, often driving down demands from one government by threatening to buy more oil from others. But in negotiations beginning in 1969, the eleven members of the Organization

(OPEC)\* overcame their vast political and social differences. For the first time, they formed an oil suppliers' cartel, which now provides more than 85% of Europe's oil and 90% of Japan's. The U.S. imports 23% of its oil, mostly from Venezuela, and by some industry estimates will have to get 60% of its oil from abroad by 1980.

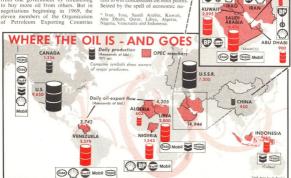
Drastic Action, One of OPEC's last demands is for a price rise to make up for the 8.6% devaluation of the dollar, the currency in which oil payments are calculated. The oil countries called for a compensating increase of 8.6% thereby setting a sort of black-gold standard paralleling the monetary one. In addition, the expering nations are asking for "partownership, in the companies' production operations."

For their part, oil-company negodiators point out that the contracts already provide for 2.5% annual increases, which will help make up for currency fluctuations. As for the participation demand, the companies are understandably wary of transferring part ownership under decree, even if OPEC governments pay for their share, as they have promised.

The producing nations seem certain to win concessions on both points. Seized by the spell of economic nationalism, more and more of them are threatening to take drastic action. The Iraqis have demanded a 20% share in the production facilities of Iraq Petroleum Co., which is owned by five international oil firms, including Jersey Standard. The ownership plan bogged down in the face of the company's compensation claims growing out of a government seizure ten years ago. To speed things up. Iraqi officials announced ominously that they were "scrutinizing closely current financial records. In Venezuela, under a recently passed Petroleum Reversion Act, the government got authority to direct company exploration projects and start preparing for a total takeover in 1983, when oil leases held by foreign firms start to expire.

The most serious example of oil arrogance is in Libya. Last month its revolutionary government, headed by hottempered Musummar Gaddaff, who is 31, nationalized the local assets of Birtish Petroleum, which is 49% owned by the British government. The ostensible reason was London's collimate of the birtish of the birtish government and the birtish government. The ostensible reason was London's collimate of the birtish of the birtish government. The ostensible reason was London's collimate the birtish of the birtis

QATAR



TIME, JANUARY 24, 1972

#### BUSINESS

officers have threatened to sue any buyer of oil from its Libyan wells and have already won court detention of a tanker that was unloading Libyan crude in Sicily.

Heads of some OPEC nations are far from happy over Gaddafi's recklessness. The moderate regimes of Iran and Nigeria, for example, need a stable inflow of revenue from oil to finance large development projects, and would rather not run the risk of holding the oil companies for ransom. Yet in many poor OPEC nations, Gaddafi's militance is viewed as an exciting victory. As a top British oil executive told Time Correspondent Roger Beardwood: "Many of these regimes have to impress on their people that they have done as well as the Libyans have.

The Libyans have done very well indeed: over the past decade, Libya has raised its per-barrel revenues by almost 200%, to \$1.80. Since the Six-Day War in 1967, when the Suez Canal was blocked, Libya has enjoyed a special advantage because it is the only major producer that can supply oil to Europe without sending tankers around the entire African continent. Largely as a result, the Libyans have accumulated a nest egg of more than \$2 billion in foreign reserves-enough to keep the country running for more than a year even if it should shut down all its operations. But in the long run, Gaddafi is playing a risky game with his nation's future. As Sir Eric Drake, chairman of British Petroleum, points out: "Anything that raises doubts in the minds of those who make new investments in oil would in the long run be contrary to the best interests of a producing country.

Financial Energy. Such investments will undoubtedly be huge. In the rest of this decade alone, estimates the Chase Manhattan Bank, the oil industry will need to sink some \$360 billion into new exploration, equipment and plants to keep up with the fast-rising demand. Part of that money will be used to exploit recently discovered reserves in the North Sea. Canada and Alaska, all of which, fortunately, are in politically stable areas. Beyond that, the industry has a huge stake in finding an out-and-out alternative to conventional petroleum, since proven reserves are becoming harder and costlier to find and de-velop. Though none are yet economically feasible, possible substitutes include oil made from shale, tar sands or coal—and nuclear energy. Says John McLean, president of Continental Oil: "In the future there will be no oil companies, only energy companies."

At present, however, the oil industry is notably low on financial energy. Because of rising costs, especially payments to producing countries and higher exploration costs, the average return of the seven largest international oil companies on the net worth of their Eastern hemisphere facilities fell from 14.1% in 1960 to 11.2% in 1970. The squeeze is so severe that the cash-hungry companies may urge the cash-heavy countries to invest in refineries, pipelines and tanker terminals in Europe

Such shifts in the balance of power between oil possessors and oil users were very much on the minds of negotiators in Geneva. Both sides were bargaining for advantage, but neither seemed to know precisely where the best position lay. Said Gerrit A. Wagner, a senior managing director of Royal Dutch/Shell, the largest non-U.S. industrial business: "There is great concern in most OPEC countries that they will go too far and kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. They know that there is a point beyond which they should not raise the price. But they do not yet know where that point is, and neither do we."

#### STOCK MARKET

#### Treff the Terrible

newscast on TV last November when an interview with Ralph Nader came on, "I said that whatever he's doing the average American can do," Treff recalled. "My friends said I didn't know what I was talking about. So I said I'd investigate the stock market. So they all started laughing and said, 'What'll you find out about the stock market?" Treff found out that he could put Wall Street in an uproar. The Securities and Exchange Commission, the New York Stock Exchange and half a dozen embarrassed brokerage firms are investigating his brief fling at Naderism. He has forced the whole brokerage community to question its credit and trading procedures. In a fiveweek trading binge, Treff bought \$200,-000 in stock without ever meeting a broker face to face and, more astoundingly, without putting up any

Abraham Treff, 19, was watching a

money at all. Treff, an evening student of accounting at Philadelphia's St. Joseph's College, simply picked up the telephone, called brokerage houses in the Philadelphia area, New York City and Dallas, and said that he wanted to buy. He did not sign any of the customary documents for identification and credit information. Even so, of some 25 firms that he called, brokers at six agreed to buy stock for him. Most of Treff's investments-including Polaroid, Alberto-Culver and Bristol-Myers-were sound. If he had held on to them, he claims he might have made \$30,000 to \$40,000 in profits within a few weeks. But Federal Reserve and stock exchange rules require that shares be paid for within five trading days of their purchase; the brokerage firms generally sold out Treff's positions some time after that period because he had not paid. Most of the firms incurred small losses in the transactions, but one-Weis Voisin -earned \$143. The houses can suc Treff to recover both actual and punitive damages, but they may not want to risk further publicity.

Treff began to attract suspicion after he tried to buy 300 shares of Natomas; the stock exchange had been rather routinely investigating reports of other phony orders in the mercurial stock, and stumbled on to Treff's trading. After an SEC investigator called Treff two weeks ago, he went to Manhattan and gave the exchange a report of his shenanigans, "I was trying to show that the brokerage firms weren't going according to the rules, he explained.

The exchange is investigating Treff for possible violations of federal antifraud regulations. At the same time, the exchange and the SEC are both trying to determine whether the brokerage salesmen involved were so hungry for commissions that they broke a Big Board rule requiring them to "use due diligence to learn the essential facts relative to every customer." Reynolds Securities, which handled more than \$100,000 of Treff's trades, has fired the salesman who dealt with him. All salesmen involved in the incident were ordered to appear before stock exchange officials. Exchange administrators plan to tighten enforcement of trading and credit rules. Eventually, they suggest, customers may find it more difficult to open an account, or even to make transactions over the phone.

Merrill Lynch; Paine, Webber; Reynolds Securities; White, Weld; Weis Voisin; and Yarnall, Biddle,

TREFF POSING WITH TRANSACTION SLIPS FROM SIX BROKERAGES



#### **PUERTO RICO**

### Sharing the Wealth

In little more than two decades, Puerto Rico has lifted itself from a sleepy agricultural backwater to a modern state brisk with industry, commerce and tourism. Much of the reason for this transformation lies in the historic economic program "Operation Bootstrap," which provided large tax incentives to lure development capital to the island. For all the progress, however, living conditions for many Puerto Ricans remain poor,

Last week, in his State of the Commonwealth Address, Governor Luis Ferre recommended another historically significant development program aimed at giving workers a greater share of the economy's wealth. Basically, the notion is to have the government underwrite the cost of stock purchases in private and public corporations for workers who could not otherwise afford it. In addition to giving Puerto Ricans a second income, the plan is expected to stimulate consumer demand and spur business growth. The idea was developed by San Francisco Lawyer and Economist Louis Kelso (TIME, June 29, 1970), who helped draft the program. He has been working for years to get such a plan adopted in the U.S. at both the federal and

state levels. If approved by the island's legislature, as expected, the program (called Commonwealth Co-Investment Plan) would work this way; a body known as the Proprietary Fund for the Progress of Puerto Rico would be started and managed by six directors, three appointed by the governor and three voted in by shareholders. The fund would raise money by borrowing from banks and other financial institutions, selling securities and getting government grants. This capital would be used to develop new Puerto Rican ventures or expand existing ones

Added Stimulant, Preferred shares of the fund, which would operate like a mutual fund, would then be sold through banks to any employed citizen who earned \$500 to \$7,800 a year. To buy the shares, investors could get government-backed loans, for which they would not be responsible in case of default. A total of 800,000 workers would be eligible to buy up to \$10 million worth of \$1 preferred shares issued the first year. As an added stimulant to the economy, the government would match the investor's purchase of preferred shares by buying him an equal amount of common stock in the fund. Until the loan was repaid from dividends and other income from the securities, the shares would be held by the bank. Thereafter the worker would own the shares outright and get all the income.

The new program poses some difficult questions. For example, only



GULBENKIAN DINING IN BRITAIN (1965)

ADM
His car could turn on a sixpence—whatever that is.



ADMIRING MINIED MODEL (1967)

those who hold jobs would be eligible for the program. Thus participation would be denied to the neediest citizens, and there are a lot of them; the island's jobless rate is about 12%. Still Ferre's recommendation is a bold call for action in meeting Puerto Rico's social and economic needs.

#### **ENTREPRENEURS**

# Last of the Big Spenders

"Nubar is so tough that every day the tires out three stockbrokers, three borses and three women." Thus did a cambridge friend many years ago deing millionaire who died last week at 725 in Cannes, where he was being the state of a heart ailment. Resembling a Mephitophelean Santa Claus with his portly form, thick black eyebrows. Gulbenkian speat his life in a refentless chase after pleasure. "I believe in common form, and the proposition of the pr

He was the son of Calouste Gulbenkian, the celebrated "Mr. Five Percent," who helped negotiate oil contracts between Arab countries and Western oil firms and wound up owning 5% of the Iraq Petroleum Co. Nubar was born in a small village on the Bosporus at a time when the Turks were enforcing their rule by slaughtering the Armenian minority. He was spirited out of the country in a Gladstone suitcase and taken to England, where he attended Harrow and Cambridge. Though for many years he claimed Iranian nationality and in 1965 regained his Turkish citizensh'p, he spent most of his life in England.

The elder Gulbenkian, as miserly as his son was profligate, employed Nubar for a time without salary. This arrangement ended in 1939 after Nubut billed the company \$4.50 for a lunch of chicken in tarragon jelly, which he ait eat his desk. His father refused to allow the expense, and Nubar was his due on grounds that his father had defaulted on a promise to give him a share of the business. The litigation was withdrawn by Nubar, and where Calosate ded in 1955, he left alwhere Calosate ded in 1955, he left alup to \$420 million, to the Gulbenkian Foundation, based in Portugal.

Active in the oil business while his father lived, Nubar went into sumptuous retirement in his late middle years. At his death he was estimated to be worth \$5 million to \$6 million. His father had left him about \$2.5 million in cash and in trust, and he later got an undisclosed settlement from the foundation's management, from which he was shut out. Dividends from investments in solid securities also added to his fortune, which was amply sufficient for his extravagances. He drove about in a custom-built gold and black car, designed to look like a London taxi and powered by a Rolls-Royce engine. Cracked Gulbenkian: "I like to travel in a gold-plated taxi that can turn on a sixpence-whatever that is.

turn on a sixpence—whatever that ic.'
An injecciable dresser, he almost
always wore a fresh orchid in his
highel; when visiting desert countries,
highel; when visiting desert countries,
for a London party, he in the distriction of the control of

# TELEVISION

# The Redeemers

Can the worst disasters of the television season be redeemed? January is when the programmers try, by inserting midseason replacements for the shakiest shows. By last week, all eight of the substitute entries were on the air. Among them: a dentist whose family adopts a chimpanzee (Me and the Chimp), a put-upon executive (The Don Rickles Show), a parapsychologist's bouts with the supernatural (The Sixth Sense), and movies, movies, movies. If any trend was apparent, it was simple desperation. But a blessed few shows revealed something more.



SONNY & CHER IN "COMEDY HOUR"



Sanford & Son (NBC) is a promising situation comedy produced by Bud Yorkin and Norman Lear, the team that created All in the Family. Like Family, which was based on a long-running BBC hit called Till Death Do Us Part, the new show is also an adaptation of an English model. This time Yorkin and Lear have taken the BBC's Steptoe & Son, about the tribulations of a cockney junk dealer and his son, and Americanized it by setting it in a low-income black milieu. In the process they have come up with an inspired piece of casting: Redd Foxx, a black comic famed for his blue nightclub material.

plays a whining parent who dominates his son with phony heart attacks and other transparent but successful ruses. In last week's opening episode, there was an occasional echo of Archie Bunker's WASPy bigotry. "There ain't nothing uglier than a 90-year-old white woman," Foxx said at one point. When his son said he wanted to make a fortune "just like Aristotle Onassis," Foxx eved his black skin and observed: "Only one difference between you and Onassis: he started out a Greek

As a Los Angeles junk dealer, Foxx

But the real theme of Sanford & Son is the generation gap. Son Lamont Sanford (Demond Wilson) struggles with his complacent parent in comic exchanges that, for all their surface harshness, are affectionately respectful. And Redd Foxx shows that the old man's bite comes from an essential warmth and humanity. Indeed, Foxx, who has written his own material for years, supplied some of his own acerbic lines. At one point when he had to refer to a black family who put on airs, he suggested using the authentic vernacular phrase "jive niggers." A less obvious Foxx contribution: the show's title. His real name is John Sanford.

Zoom (PBS) is a children's show produced by kids who want to stay

FOXY & WILSON IN "SANFORD & SON"



on their own side of the generation gap, thank you. Virtually all the material is by children and is selected by the seven-member cast (ages nine through 13). The kids sing, dance, play games, talk in "Ubbi-Dubbi"-a catchy code language reminiscent of past generations' pig Latin-show home movies and give laconic instructions in all manner of skills. The first show featured a filmed demonstration of how to build a raft from tree limbs, leaves and an old tarpaulin. A 41-minute karate exhibition aimed at defeating bicycle thieves was on the second. The third will include a thoroughly befuddling lesson in the game of "cat's cradle," perplexed young instructress tangling her string and admitting, "I got it wrong.'

In the Boston studios where Zoom is produced for public television, grownups coach, suggest, choreograph and keep a professional rein on things, thus avoiding the anarchy and flatness that sometimes bedevil NBC's hour-long, live Take a Giant Step. But the kids have the last say. Producer Christopher Sarson originally wanted a problem-solving segment patterned after the "Dear Abby column, but the Zoom cast vetoed the idea: they felt they lacked the experience to solve problems for their peers. At the end of last week's show, they urged young viewers ("Zoomers") to write in for song lyrics and game instructions, and to provide material for future shows by sending in their own stories, limericks, home movies or whatever. At week's end, Zoom had received 5,359 responses in the mail.

The Sonny & Cher Comedy Hour (CBS) slipped into the schedule last month and has already staked out a strong position in the ratings competition. Doubtless benefiting from the youthful audience it built up during a trial run last summer, it has attracted a 40% share of the audience for its Monday night time slot, which translates into approximately 30 million viewers. This makes it already one of the dozen top shows on evening television-commercially, at

Otherwise, Sonny & Cher is uninspired. Its stars are Sonny, a rock-'n'roll graduate with the manner of an eager spaniel, and his wife, Cher, a gangling lady who sashays through comic skits with a kind of kooky chic. As a singing team, the couple trails a history of hit records of the mid-'60s, but as variety stars, neither has the comic gift to unthaw their frigid material. The saving feature of the show is Cher's singing. Give her a song and she electrifies a dim-watted production. Her rock-pop voice sounds like a cross between a mating call and a sonic boom. If only the producers did not insist that she also try to act and be funny. Robert T. Jones

# BOOKS

# **Escape to Reality**

by JORGE LUIS BORGES 128 pages. Dutton. \$5.95.

Borges' best previous stories were strange, dreamlike fables that cast an oblique, ironic light on the doings of this world. In this latest group, the world is all too much with the auadorned tales—some hards, some tender—of love, hate and the inevitability of death. In his preface, Borges admits giving up the "surprises inherent in a barroque style. Now, having passed 70, 1 believe I have tound my own 10, 1 believe I have tound my own 10

The characters of these stories are the sort of people Borges grew up with in Argentina, the heroes and villains of the legends he was taught as a child. They are assorted freebooters and roustabouts who subsist precariously on the edge of civilization. Resigned as they are to a grim fate, the world holds no surprises for them. Murder is as casual as breathing. In The End of the Duel, two gauchos who hate each other are conscripted into the same army and taken prisoner by a malicious prankster who orders them to run a race after their throats have been slit. The winner never knows he has won.

At his advanced age, Borges is a master at describing people who have come to the end of their world and their dreams. One engaging story, The Elder Lady, concerns an old woman who has not ventured out of her house in Buenos Aires since 1921, "The last pleasures left her," writes Borges, would be those of memory and, later on, of forgetfulness. She recounted historical happenings, but always using the same words in the same order. as if they were the Lord's Prayer, so that I grew to suspect there were no longer any real images behind them. Even eating one thing or another was all the same to her. She was, in short,

The pick of the collection is the title story, which is a partial return to the dream kingdoms of the earlier works. With powerful berveity, Borges limss a decadent nation where language—and all that it implies of hope and beauty—is the execrated enemy. Disdaining wowds, Borges' updated Yahova grunt only in comonants. When they want to have the properties of the properties of the they filling mud. Their king is protected from mortal corruption by being blinded and eastrated.

The most esteemed figure among them is the poet. "Six or seven words, generally enigmatic, may come to a man's mind. He cannot contain him-



JORGE LUIS BORGES Holy dread.

self and shouts them out. If the poem does not stir [people], nothing comes to pass; but if the poet's words strike them, they all draw away without a sound, under the command of a holy dread. Now he is a man no longer but a god, and anyone has license to kill him."

Is this, then, the role of the poet in a civilization sliding downhill—the metaphorical fate reserved for a Borges? Is prosaic reality the only escape today? Elsewhere in his writings, Borges suggests that there is such a thing as a surfeit of language. In a parable about Shakespeare, he writes



NABOKOV AT MONTREUX HOTEL A bedroom picture.

that the dramatist, fired with the med to fill his own emptiness of spirit, created a rich panoply of kings, villaris and lovers. In time, he wearied of all the pomp and splendor and adruptly returned to a plainer reality. Aged and blind, Borges may have the provention of the sound in the summary of the provided over the now calls his own is actually one of many he has improvised over the years and not his most inspiring. Yet it speaks with a haunting Yet it speaks with a haunting manaity. \*\*Edwind, Worner\*\*

### An Old Daydream

by VLADIMIR NABOKOV 205 pages. McGraw-Hill, \$6.95.

of Nabokov's nine émigré novels, writen in Russian mostly during the 20s and 30s, this is the state to pen labed in English et les reserves source that there will not be more. Though a brand-new novel is promised for late this year, it will not be prefaced by the hunderbolt from Montreux, which has become customary in these translations, in which the author instructs his Johnny-come-lately audience in his older works.

Naboko has become shameless in Naboko has become shameles has been control (and bamboozle) ince, without naming him, he gives particular hell to Critic Andrew Field —"a desperate suphead in the throes of a nightmare examination"—who had the effrontery to read Glory in Russian and beat the author to a published criticism.

The result is that one embarks upon this gossamer fiction with a head stuffed full of what it does not mean. No, Field notwithstanding, the romantic hero, Martin Edelweiss, is not mo-

tivated toward self-eclipse by his parents' early separation. No, there is no connection between Glory's dream world of Zoorland and Pale Fire's Zembla. Though the author admits that Martin might be "a distant cousin with whom I share certain childhood memories," one is enjoined against "flipping through Speak, Memory [Nabokov's autobiography] in quest of duplicate items." Instead, the dutiful reader -always feeling vaguely inferior to the ideal Russian reader-is urged to concentrate on "the echoing and linking of minor events, in back-and-forth switches, which produce an illusion of impetus: in an old daydream."

Martin, who owes his flowery last name to a Swiss grandfather, is a dreamy Russian youth who is pried from his comfortable calendar of winters in St. Petersburg and vacations in the Crimea by the 1918 revolution. He emigrates via Yalta to Greece, Switzerland, and England, where he eventually studies at Cambridge. There he is

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overwhelmed both by unrequited love for a bitchy girl named Sonia Zilanov and by seductive images of his lost Russia infracted "through the prismatic wave of memory."

One day when Sonia is behaving less churlishly than usual, she and Martin dream up a northern place called Zoorland. Abruptly, Martin embraces the imaginary country as his homeland and is last seen embarking on a trip across its borders. Unfortunately, Zoorland's physical equivalent is the Soviet Union, where the balmy pilgrim will almost certainly be shot as a spy. But his disappearance hardly seems tragic, for he is so patently a repository of memory and romance. Indeed, one of his earliest temptations is to step into a picture in his Crimean bedroom showing a path that disappears into a wood. He is very much like one of Nabokov's most delightful creations, Art Longwood of the poem 'Ballad of Longwood Glen,' climbs a tree and simply disappears.

Glory is the painstaking work of a brilliant young writer who is still testing his skills, as Martin tests experience, "with different acids." Nabokov has mastered so many narrative techniques that one sometimes forgets that like most great novelists, he is usually telling the same story. It is no flaw that Glory resembles Speak, Memory as well as his first novel Mary, and even Ada. In it, as in all his work, he caresses his opulent memory and exalts it. This fresh and graceful book is pervaded by what, in an aside. Nabokov calls "a writer's covetousness (so akin to the fear of death), a constant anxiety compelling one to fix indelibly this or that evanescent trifle." Martha Duffy

# Notes from the Pen Club

by E. RICHARD JOHNSON

204 pages, Harper & Row. \$5.95.

Abbie Hoffman, who had ample opportunity for observation, has concluded that "everyone in prison is writing something." Indeed, there is a tradition of prisoner-authors from John Bunyan and O. Henry to Nehru and Genet. Most of the current ones, including Eldridge Cleaver, the Berrigan brothers and Hoffman himself, have used prison time to work out polemical theories. A few, though, are nonpolitical convicts who are trying to write about what they know best-crime. By far the most skillful is E. (for Emil) Richard Johnson, inmate No. 22251 at Minnesota's Stillwater State Prison, now 34 and doing 40 years for second-degree murder.

Johnson has published seven novels in the past four years. Silver Street, his first, won an "Edgar" from the Mystery Writers of America as the best first mystery of 1968. His second, Mongo's Back in Town, was bought for \$25,000 and turned into a TV movie that was shown last November. Like Johnson's others, Case Load-Maximum amply displays his ability to thread a meticulous plot line through the grit and slime of an urban netherworld where everyone has an angle too sharp for his own good.

the development of the state of



JOHNSON AT DOOR OF STILLWATER CELL A penitentiary feel.

from making a futile effort to steer a young prostitute into a respectable job as a waitress. Case Load's Detective Mose Hamilton sees only punks in the world he polices, and the sour vision inevitably makes him a mean cop.

Johnson might well have merely lived in such a world instead of writing about it. A Wisconsin-born son of middle-class parents, he intended to make the Army his career. But while he was thrown into the stockade and eventually given an "undesirable" discharge for stealing a steer—an offense that he admitted but claimed was a lark.

Odd jobs followed as a logger, with rigger, powder monkey and ranch hand. In between, he got deeper into crime. He was convicted in Nebraska on a robbery charge, and while serving that sentence, was brought to trial for a Minnesota gas-station holdup in which he was accused of shooting the

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TIME, JANUARY 24, 1972



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attendant. "Coming in for 40 years," he told TIME Correspondent Joe Boyce recently, "I felt, well, if I was going to do anything with my life, I'd have to do it here. I always enjoyed reading, so I turned to writing.'

He tries to produce a minimum of two pages a day. Setting a regular routine may be somewhat easier in the monotony of prison life than on the outside, but nothing else seems easier. He still has to carry a full prison workload as a mail distributor, starting at 5:30 a.m. Not until 10:30 p.m., when he has been locked back into his one-man cell for the night and prison noises subside, does he start writing. Because there is no lights-out rule, he sometimes works as late as 3:30 a.m. Each novel takes him about four months. The first two drafts are in longhand. He types the final version before mailing it off to the publisher.

Although Johnson obviously does not need to return to crime-his carnings are being held in a bank for him -he has been turned down for parole three times. But, like every other con, he figures he will make it at his next scheduled parole hearing in 1973. When he does get out, he plans a book on prison life.

Beyond the mystery format, his books already have a penitentiary feel to them. The plot lines turn in on themselves, like ripples bouncing off walls. The cop looking for a killer inadvertently learns that his girl is secretly a prostitute. The hired gunman finds too late that he himself has been set up to be killed by his own brother—who hired him in the first place.

In Case Load, the climax-and a neat one it is-comes when Detective Hamilton, desperate to solve a case, frames and murders a suspect he had concluded was innocent. The victim is actually guilty, and Hamilton gets away with the crime. But Author-Convict Johnson knows that that is an unimportant detail, Whether Hamilton actually goes to prison for his crime matters only to society. For each man, there is prison enough in himself. José M. Ferrer III

# No Raincoats

THE NAIVE AND SENTIMENTAL LOVER by JOHN IF CARRE 455 pages, Knopf, \$7.95.

Not much doubt about it: John le Carré will one day be spoken of as a novelist who once wrote some good spy stories. But not just yet. Right now he is probably in for a series of sermonettes advising him that The Spy Who Came In from the Cold was all very well, but writing real novels is a sc-

rious business. His new book is a comic novel with decent depth to it and not an upturned raincoat collar in sight. Its faults are obvious though not crippling. There are bright but purposeless pages. Le Carré takes far too long to find his narrative's focus. His hero, a rich pram manufacturer who discovers Life. sometimes wambles about in the state of blithering idiocy invented by Evelyn Waugh to let the air out of the upper middle class and reproduced more easily and less funnily since then by each successive Englishman to write a light novel.

Aldo Cassidy, the pram king, is 36 years old and nice, but numb. His wife, whose frigidity extends beyond sex, calls him by nursery names. One day he meets Shamus, a wild writer and roaring boy, and Helen, Shamus' fine, warm wife. He falls in love quite innocently with the pair of them. "Gradually, with the aid of a third bottle of wine and several names supplied by Shamus," le Carré writes, "Cassidy formed a picture of this wonderful band of brothers, this few: a nonflying Battle of Britain squadron captained by Keats and supported by Byron, Pushkin, and Scott Fitzgerald. As to Cassidy himself, he was their squire, polishing their fur-lined boots, posting their last letters and wiping their names off the blackboard when they didn't come back."

It dawns on the reader and finally on Aldo, however, that Shamus is not only a free spirit but a not-always-beguiling bully, who clubs his genius menacingly and insists that when he swings, everybody swings. Le Carré develops the implications of this in the novel's best sections. But, perhaps wary of the complexities he has set loose, he then retreats into farce. The result is seldom less than amiable, but seldom more than that either . John Skow

# BEST SELLERS

#### FICTION

- 1 Wheels, Hailey (2 last week)
- 2-The Day of the Jackal, Forsyth (1)
- 3 The Betsy, Robbins (7)
- 4—The Exorcist, Blatty (4) 5—The Winds of War, Wouk (3) 6—Nemesis, Christie (5)
- 7 Message from Malaga, MacInnes (6)
- 8 Our Gang, Roth (9) 9 - Rabbit Redux, Updike (8) 10 - Rear Island, MacLean (10)

# NONFICTION

- 1 Eleanor and Franklin, Lash (1) 2-Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee,
- Brown (3) 3 - Tracy and Hepburn, Kanin (2)
- 4-The Last Whole Earth Catalog, Portola Institute (5) 5-Brian Piccolo: A Short Season.
- Morris (6) 6—Honor Thy Father, Talese (4) 7—Jennie, Vol. II: The Life of Lady
- Randolph Churchill, 1895-1921, Martin (7) 8-In the Shadow of Man.
- Van Lawick-Goodall 9 - Wunnerful, Wunnerful: The Autobiography of Lawrence Welk, Welk with McGeehan
- 10-The Defense Never Rests, Bailey with Aronson

# The answers to some questions frequently asked by our sponsors

If you are considering sponsoring a child through the Christian Children's Fund. certain questions may occur to you. Perhaps you will find them answered here.

Q. What does it cost to sponsor a child? A. Only \$12 per

month. (Your gifts are tax deductible.) Q. May I choose the child I wish to help? A. You may indicate your preference of boy or girl, age, and country. Many sponsors allow us to select a child from our emergency list.

Q. Will I receive a photograph of my child? A. Yes, and with

the photograph will come a case history plus a description of the Home or Project where your child receives help

Q. How long does it take before I learn about the child assigned to me? A. You will receive your personal sponsor folder in about two weeks, giving you complete information about the

child you will be helping

Q. May I write to my child? A. Yes. In fact, your child will write to you a few weeks after you become a sponsor. Your letters are translated by one of our workers overseas. You receive your child's original letter, plus an English translation, direct from the home or project overseas.

Q. What help does the child receive from my support? A. In countries of great poverty, such as India, your gifts provide total support for a child. In other countries your sponsorship gives the children benefits that otherwise they would not receive, such as diet supplements, medical care, adequate

clothing, school supplies.

Q. What type of projects does CCF support overseas? A. Besides the orphanages and Family Helper Projects CCF has homes for the blind, abandoned babies homes, day care nurseries, health homes, vocational training centers, and many other types of projects

Q. Who supervises the work overseas? A. Regional offices are staffed with both Americans and nationals. Caseworkers, orphanage superintendents, housemothers, and other person nel must meet high professional standards-plus have a deep love for children

Q. Is CCF independent or church operated? A. Independent. CCF is incorporated as a nonprofit organization. We work closely with missionaries of 41 denominations. No child is refused entrance to a Home because of creed or race

Q. When was CCF started, and how large is it now? A. 1938 was the beginning, with one orphanage in China. Today, over 100,000 children are being assisted in 55 countries. However, we are not interested in being "big." Rather, our job is to be a bridge between the American sponsor, and the child being helped overseas

Q. May I visit my child? A. Yes, Our Homes around the world are delighted to have sponsors visit them. Please inform the superintendent in advance of your scheduled arrival.

Q. May groups sponsor a child? A. Yes, church classes, office workers, civic clubs, schools and other groups. We ask that one person serve as correspondent for a group

Q. Are all the children orphans? A. No. Although many of our children are orphans, youngsters are helped primarily on the basis of need. Some have one living parent unable to care for the child properly. Others come to us because of abandonment, broken homes, parents unwilling to assume responsibility, or serious illness of one or both parents.

Q. How can I be sure that the money I give actually reaches the child? A. CCF keeps close check on all children through field offices, supervisors and caseworkers. Homes and Projects are inspected by our staff. Each home is required to submit an annual audited statement.



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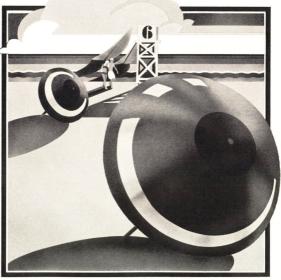
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LONG FRACTURES IN MARTIAN SURFACE



PITS & BASINS NEAR SOUTH POLE

## Of Mars and the Moon

The geological record of the earth's beginnings has been largely obliterated by erosion, volcanic activity, earthquakes and even the shifting of continents. Thus, scientists have looked with increasing eagerness to other celestial bodies for clues as to how their own planet was formed. Last week they were rewarded with a new bonanza of evidence. It came in the form of the most remarkable photographs yet taken of the planet Mars and a trove of fresh data from the last two missions to the moon.

#### Vistas of the Red Planet

For weeks, Mariner 9's mission controllers at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena had fretted more about the weather on Mars than about meteorological events on earth. Finally, the giant dust storm that was partially blinding the orbiting spacecraft's television eyes subsided. In the past few days, almost every picture sent back by the robot has been, in the words of Astronomer Bradford Smith, truly "a gem, showing vistas of the red planet never before glimpsed by man.

The pictures have also evoked new mysteries. One frame reveals strange dark splotches that Cornell Astronomer Carl Sagan calls "leopard spots." He thinks that they may be areas where high winds have blown off some of the planet's lighter, more reflective dust cover. The same effect may create the seasonal "wave of darkening" that was once widely regarded as a sign of earthlike vegetation on Mars.

Another photograph shows long (up to 1.100 miles) canyon-like rilles -parallel features that may have started all the theories about Martian "canals," More likely, astronomers say, they are huge fractures in the Martian surface that occurred when internal forces lifted up a plateau region. Even more detailed evidence of the red planet's interior creaking and groaning came in a shot of the Nix Olympica region. There Mariner's cameras not only found the possible remains of an ancient Martian volcano but also revealed what may be finely textured lava flows on its slopes.

The photographs make it seem more likely than ever that the surface of Mars underwent violent changes as recently as a billion years ago. They also provide important new clues to the planet's present condition. Near the Martian south pole, Mariner 9's cameras photographed several "etch pits," basins up to ten miles in diameter that are similar to depressions found on earth in regions where subsurface ice or permafrost has melted, evaporated and caused cave-ins. If these Martian features were in fact caused by the presence of ice, it would mean that there may once have been more water on the planet than hitherto believed. Because water is essential for biological activity as man knows it, the discovery of ice on Mars would raise hopes of finding vestiges of some form of life there.

#### A Lunar Jamboree

In Houston, it was not Mars but the moon that was on the minds of nearly 700 scientists who gathered at the Manned Spacecraft Center for the third lunar science conference. For most, it was a highly profitable trip. The conferees exchanged reams of data from last year's flight of Apollo 14 and received more recent information from the instruments taken to the moon by the Apollo 15 astronauts. Among other things, the scientists were told that the moon, as measured by temperature probes placed in the lunar surface, seems to be giving off heat at twice the rate of the earth, though skeptics suggested that instrument malfunction may have caused the surprisingly high readings. The moon may also be racked by minor volcanic eruptions ("But her heartbeat is feeble indeed, cautioned Seismologist Gary Latham of Columbia University).

Though only indirect evidence has been found in lunar rocks, the moon apparently once had a magnetic field. Finally, the differences in composition between the lunar highlands and the moon's maria are somewhat similar to those between the earth's relatively lightweight continents and its denser deep-sea floor.

What does it all mean? For one thing, the evidence continues to refute the old theory that the moon's interior is cold and geologically inactive. More important, the findings hint that the moon. like the earth, probably was formed out of the collisions of countless chunks of primordial material. Shortly thereafter the newborn moon was rapidly heated, possibly by its radioactive elements, and underwent surface melting about 4.5 billion years ago. In contrast with delegates to previous "rock conferences." the experts assembled this year were unusually reticent about advancing new theories on the moon's evolution. Said Geochemist Paul Gast, chief lunar scientist at the Manned Spacecraft Center: "We have so much data to examine that the boys just aren't doing much speculating." Added NASA Geochemist Robin Brett: "The Apollo 15 material alone will keep us busy for about five years."

#### Brains in a Test Tube

The fastest, most intricate computer ever built is a primitive machine compared with the human brain. One human brain cell, for example, may be "wired" to as many as 60,000 other cells. In an effort to unravel and understand the complexities of the brain, scientists in a number of laboratories are literally reconstructing the living brain tissue of lower animals in test tubes.

Pioneered by Biologists Aaron Moscona of the University of Chicago and Malcolm Steinberg of Princeton, the technique is deceptively simple. After taking tissue from the fetus of, say, an unborn mouse, researchers coax the individual cells apart with the help of enzymes and then put the separated cells into a growth-sustaining solution, Carefully incubated, the mix soon displays extraordinary activity. The cells begin to join and organize themselves into a pattern resembling the original tissue.

Last summer Neurobiologist Nicholas Seeds of the University of Colorado Medical Center reported that he had not only been able to reassemble brain cells from mice, but that the reconstructed tissue continued to develop in a normal way. Now, in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, Seeds and a col-league, Albert E. Vatter, disclose that the cells in the test tube mature and form synapses, the vital cell-to-cell connections that transmit messages through the brain and the rest of the nervous system. The material also appears to develop the myelin "insulation" that covers part of the cell in



NEUROBIOLOGIST SEEDS & SUBJECT Making vital connections.

order to protect the messages from interference by other nearby cells.

Harvard's Richard Sidman, who was the first to apply the reassembly technique to brain cells, is now experimenting with a special variety of laboratory-produced mice called "recis". A genetically caused "wirelg" defect in the cerebellum and cerebral cortex of the reelest's brains impairs their coordination so completely that they stagger like drunks whenever they stagger like drunks whenever the brain tissue was taken from 6-tuses that had just developed the defect, Sidman's cells reorganized them-selves in the same curious pattern.

If researchers can ever learn to intercept the genetic command that orders brain cells to link up in a particular way, they may eventually be able to substitute commands of their own. That, in turn, might enable them some day to prevent wiring defects in mice and possibly even in higher mammals, including man. Divorced. Robert J. Dole, 48, Junior U.S. Senator from Kansas and for the past year chairman of the Republican National Committee; by Phyllis Dole, 47; on grounds of incompatibility; after 23 years of marriage, one daughter; in Topeka, Kans.

Died. Kenneth Patchen, 60, poet of protean passions; of a heart attack; in Palo Alto, Calif. Sometimes compared to Whitman and Blake for its visionary quality, Patchen's work since the 1930s has been alternately described as Freudian, surrealistic, Marxist and mystic. Always evident was the poet's abhorrence of violence:

From my high love I look at that poor world there; I know that murder is the first prince in that tribe.

Died, Chen Yi, 71, Chinese Foreign Minister since 1958 and longtime intimate of Mao Tse-tung; of intestinal cancer; in Peking. Like Chiang Kaishek, Chen honed his formidable military talents at Canton's Whampoa Military Academy. He then joined Chiang's famed 1926 Northern Expedition to defeat the warlords and reunify China. After the split between the Kuomintang and the Communists the following year. Chen excelled as Mao's kuai-tsu-shou (hatchet man). He led Mao's rear guard during the Long March, and commanded the New Fourth Army in its fight against the Japanese during World War II. In the civil war that followed. Chen captured Nanking and Shanghai for the Communists. Though suitably bellicose toward the U.S., Chen was considered somewhat bourgeois by the Red Guards, and he dropped from sight at the height of the Cultural Revolution. Mao's presence at a memorial service for Chen indicated that he was no longer in disfavor.

Died. King Frederik of Denmark, 72, robust sovereign of the small constitutional monarchy for a quartercentury (see THE WORLD).

Died, Edwin Weis, 74, longtime confidant of Lyndon Johnson; of a heart attack; in West Los Angeles. Calif. An up-from-the-tenements Wall Street lawyer with an earthy demeanor, West in the Lyndon and the urging the confidence of the Confidence of

Died. Nubar Gulbenkian, 75, eccentric scion of oil-rich Calouste Gulbenkian (see BUSINESS).

Died, William H. Grimes, 79, who helped expand the Wall Street Journal from a specialized financial paper into a national publication offering broad coverage; in Delray Beach, Fla. Grimes spent 38 years with the Journal, first as Washington bureau chief, then as managing editor (1934-1941) and editor (1941-1958). His thoughtful editorials, some of which called for minimum government controls, won him a Pulitzer Prize in 1947.

Died. Ted Shawn, 80, doyen of modern dance in the U.S.; of a heart attack; in Orlando, Fla. Shawn was studying for the ministry when an attack of diphtheria left his legs paralyzed. The prescribed therapy—ballet exercises-worked so well that Shawn decided to "evangelize" through dance. Though the hulking six-footer's early performances were greeted with sneers, Shawn found an ally in the late Ruth St. Denis; they were married in 1914. Together they reigned during the 1920s as the nation's top modern dance team. their repertory drawing heavily on American and ethnic themes. also formed the Denishawn schools, which trained Martha Graham, Doris Humphrey and other stars. The schools folded when the couple separated in 1931. After that Shawn attacked the male dancer's lavender image by selecting college athletes for an allmale dance troupe that toured the country under his direction. He later staged the annual dance festival at Jacob's Pillow near Lee, Mass.

Died, Padraic Colum, 90, a figure in the turn-of-the-century Irish literary renaissance that included James Joyce, William Butler Yeats and Sean O'Casey; of a stroke; in Enfield, Conn. He was brought up, he said, "where waifs, strays and tramps congregated, and was entertained by the gossip and history of old men and old women who were survivals from an Ireland that had disappeared." Joyce, in Ulysses, credited the gnomelike storyteller with "that strange thing called genius." Yet towering Irish writers like Joyce himself partially eclipsed the less assertive talent of Colum. His literary legacy to Ireland was nonetheless enormous. Colum helped set up Dublin's Abbey Theater and the Irish Review before emigrating to New York in 1914 with his wife, Literary Critic Mary Gunning Maguire. Both Colums occasionally taught at Columbia University, but Padraic devoted most of his energy to producing hundreds of poems, essays, plays, histories, biographies and children's stories.



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